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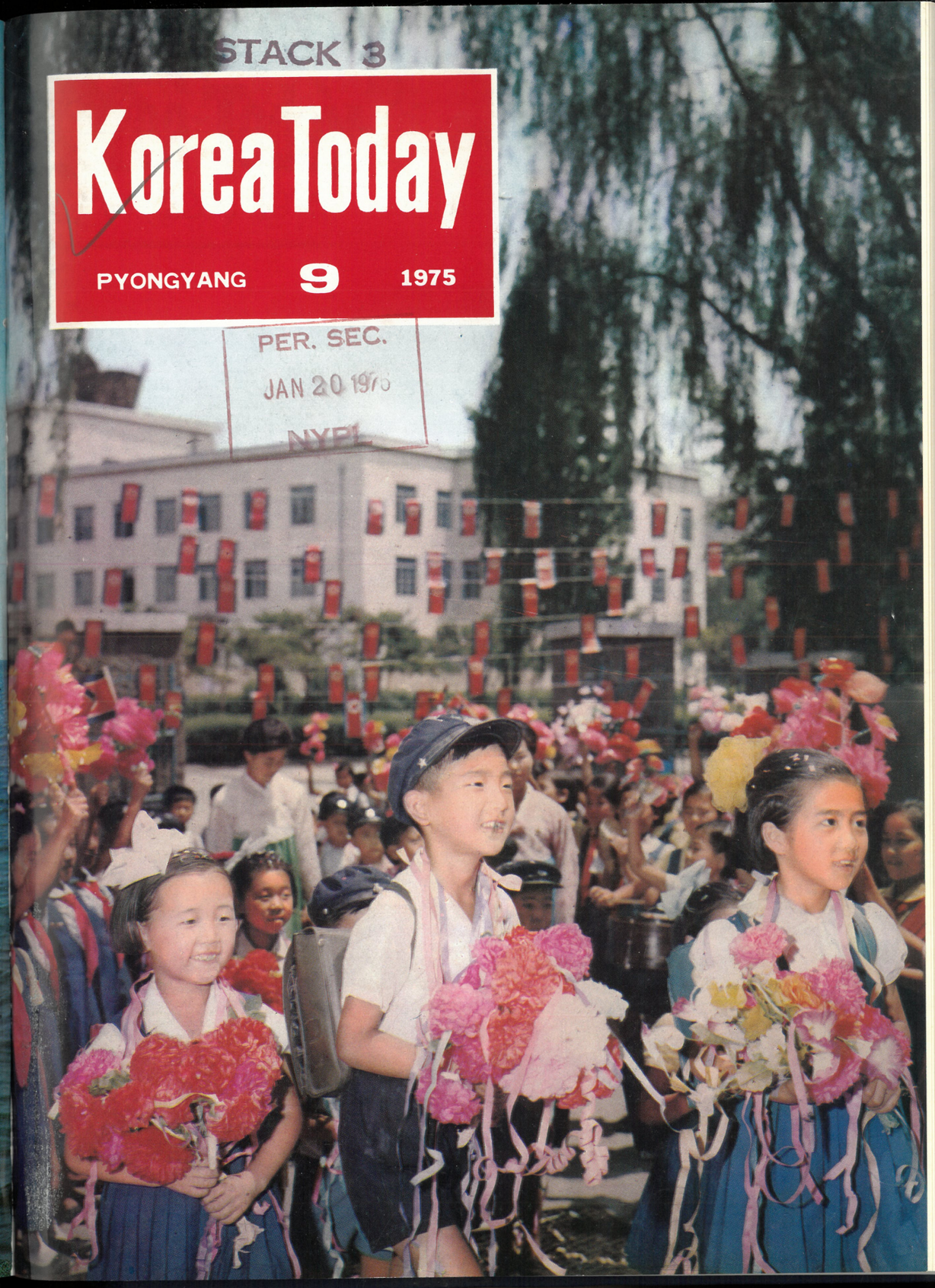

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FRONT COVER: Happy children entering school under the universal compulsory 11-year education system

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The people of Munmyong-ri in Kangdong county nominated the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the candidate of the first deputy of the people in the first democratic election in Korea. This is the house where the leader talked with the functionaries there on October 16, 1946, on the eve of the election

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ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS RAISED BY AN AFP CORRESPONDENT KIM IL SUNG

(May 31, 1975)

QUESTION: The Asian situation, Your Excellency President, is entering a new stage because of the recent events in Viet Nam and Cambodia.

What is your view of the future of the Asian region, Your Excellency President?

ANSWER: The Asian situation has changed of late thanks to the valiant struggle of the Indochinese peoples.

It is natural that the Indochinese peoples have triumphed.

If the entire people unite and fight courageously against the aggressors, they are sure to win.

The US imperialists have sustained a crushing defeat in their Asian aggression, we should say.

They had foolishly dreamt of world supremacy since the Second World War. But such time has gone now.

The Americans sustained the first miserable defeat in their history in the Korean war.

Then, they launched an armed intervention in Indochina only to suffer an ignominious defeat again in face of the courageous struggle of the Indochinese peoples.

As for Cambodia, it is again the Americans who were the first to kindle the flame. But they were the loser, after all.

The US imperialists are now talking a lot of nonsense in an attempt to cover up their shameful plight after their miserable setback in Indochina.

They claim that they must keep hold on south Korea, Taiwan, Japan and the Philippines as their strongholds in Asia. They are also vociferating that they will make no more concessions in order to fulfil their "commitments" to their other "allies".

But the Asian peoples will not tolerate imperialist aggression.

The US has long been going downhill. Nowadays it is undergoing a serious economic crisis, and militarily speaking, though we cannot say it has gone totally bankrupt, it has stretched its tentacles to so many places that it has not enough strength to stretch them any farther.

The Asian peoples are awakened and their spirit to fight imperialism is high.

They want to be masters of Asia.

The people in south Korea are daily intensifying their struggle and the Japanese people, too, do not like to have foreign military bases in their territory.

Thailand is also fighting to free itself from US domination.

According to the press reports, the Philippines, too, says it will reexamine its policy of toeing the US. In a word, the Asian situation has good prospects.

The Asian peoples will continue to wage a vigorous struggle to build by themselves a peaceful, independent, prosperous new Asia against the US imperialist policy of aggression.

QUESTION: How do you think about the near future of divided Korea, Your Excellency President?

Recently, US President Ford assured economic and military support to the "Seoul government" and Kissinger said that the US would continue to "protect" south Korea and that, if your troops advanced into south Korea, US forces would intervene. What stand do you take towards this, Your Excellency?

ANSWER: The Koreans have lived for thousands of years as a homogeneous nation. US imperialism has been occupying south Korea by force for 30 years.

In other words, it has bisected our body.

The Korean people, be they in the northern half or in south Korea, all want reunification.

The imperialists are scheming to divide Korea into "two Koreas" by manipulating their stooges and keep south Korea as their colony and military base. But Korea cannot be "two Koreas".

None of the north and south Korean people want division. If there are any, they are a tiny handful of reactionaries in south Korea and lackeys of the US.

The struggle of the people of all strata to democratize society is growing each day in south Korea. Youths, students, intellectuals and even religious communities are participating in this struggle. They want to achieve democracy in south Korea and reunification with the northern half.

In order to arrest the struggle of the south Korean people, the US is never weary of raising outcries over the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" from the north. They are making such a fuss because if a democratic figure takes power in consequence of the victory of the south Korean people's movement for democracy, Korea might be reunified peacefully. More than once the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has declared that it has no intention to "invade the south".

This is clarified also in the North-South Joint Statement.

The North-South Joint Statement stipulates: first, that the reunification of Korea should be achieved independently, without foreign interference; second, that it should be effected peacefully, without recourse to force of arms; and third, that the reunification should be materialized through the unity and concord of the whole nation, irrespective of systems and religious beliefs.

The DPRK also proposed to the US to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement. In this connection, the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK addressed a letter to US Congress. The US has not given any reply. From the very day after the publication of the North-South Joint Statement, the keynote of which is the three principles of national reunification, the US imperialists instigated the south Korean authorities to act in contravention of this statement.

What is the US objective, after all? It is to keep a firm hold on south Korea as its military base, commodity market and colony.

The US imperialists and their lackeys are raising a hue and cry over the "threat of southward invasion", though they know full well that we have no intention to "invade the south". This is aimed at repressing the movement for democracy in south Korea. South Korea has now been fascistized to the extreme. The south Korean authorities commit countless brutalities such as arresting and imprisoning a large number of patriots, torturing and murdering them, occupying and closing colleges and universities through the mobilization of troops.

Outwardly, it appears to be the work of the Pak Jung Hi clique. But, actually, it is the US that manipulates them behind the scenes.

As you know, where there is suppression, there will be resistance and where there is resistance, revolution will break out.

The trend of history tells us that oppression and suppression can never offer any solution.

Has fascist rule ever lasted long in any country? There is no such precedent in past or contemporary history.

As for the question of Korea's reunification, we have consistently called for its peaceful solution.

Revolution is not exported. This is the principle of us revolutionaries.

It is the south Korean people themselves who launch revolution in south Korea; we cannot do it for them.

Our policy of national reunification remains unchanged.

We hold that a unified government should be established through the institution of a north-south Confederation, despite the difference of systems and beliefs between the north and south, when the movement for democracy triumphs and a democratic figure comes to power in south Korea. This is part of our five-point policy.

In my opinion the Korean question will be solved in this way.

Now, the enemy has put on the helmet and trained the gun on us, raising quite a row as if we were going to "invade the south" right away. They have even proclaimed "emergency measure No. 9" and declared a state of war in south Korea.

However, we are on a foreign tour like this and our soldiers are helping the farmers in farming.

Isn't this enough to show clearly what a sheer lie the US imperialists are telling, what a forgery they are engaged in?

They are declaring that if south Korea is attacked by north Korea, the US would employ every savage means to repulse the "invasion"; they are also clamouring that it would even use nuclear bombs. We have already expressed our stand on this matter; we regard it as a mere blank shot, a mere "threat" to us.

The US imperialists are trying to give breath to their puppets who are trembling with fear. They are, as it were, giving oxygen to a dying man.

If the Americans instigate the puppets to provoke war we are prepared to face it.

The US is not in a position to fight now, either militarily or economically.

However, this does not mean that there is no danger of war at all. As the Yankees are imperialists, we must sharpen our vigilance against them. Whether war will break out or not depends not on us but on the US.

The US imperialists may egg their puppets to unleash war. In that case, they will be burned to death in the fire they have ignited themselves.

I don't know if you read the speech I made during my visit to China. If the enemy starts war, we will only lose the Military Demarcation Line, and will gain the reunification of the whole of Korea.

We are optimistic. The enemy will not be able to unleash war.

You asked me if reunification is realized and a popular united government is established in Korea, what influence it will exert on Japan which is ideologically different from us. I will give a brief answer to this question.

At present the Japanese government is working hand in glove with the US in the "two Koreas" plot.

Japan is doing this to exploit the cheap labour force of south Korea at will and convert it into a commodity market.

Some of the Japanese authorities argue that Korea should be kept partitioned as it is now so that south Korea may play the role of breakwater for Japan.

But we do not impose communism on south Korea. What we are proposing is to set up a Confederation while maintaining the systems of south Korea and the northern half as they are and to realize collaboration between north and south in order to achieve reunification.

We mean to act as a united country under a single nomenclature externally, while, internally, maintaining the existing systems of the north and south as they are. This is the content of our Confederation proposal.

As Japan is our neighbour, many Japanese hope that our country will be reunified peacefully. But the monopoly capitalists and reactionary forces of Japan try to convert south Korea into a commodity market by creating "two Koreas" and pursue a policy of toeing the US.

We must wait and see whether or not Japan will involve herself in a new war if it breaks out in Korea.

Of course, before Japan is completely fascistized, it is difficult to conclude that Japan will involve herself in war in Korea.

If Japan is completely fascistized, she may act recklessly.

Because Japan experienced the Second World War and sustained an ignominious defeat, the overwhelming majority of the people do not want war. And yet, we cannot say that at present Japan poses no danger to the reunification of Korea. Since the Japanese reactionaries are obstructing the reunification of our country, they must be regarded as an obstacle. They cannot be regarded otherwise.

To reunify Korea, foreign interference must be eliminated. Korea is sandwiched in between large countries. Therefore, Korea must be reunified by the Korean people themselves independently without foreign interference.

One of the aims pursued by the DPRK in maintaining independence is to exert influence on the south Korean people so that they may follow an independent road, not falling into flunkeyism towards the US and Japan.

QUESTION: What impressions did Your Excellency President receive in your first official visit to Africa?

ANSWER: If you read the speeches I made in Algeria and Mauritania, you would know well what impressions I received in my visit to African countries.

I received good impressions from African countries.

We were very happy to see the peoples of the African continent struggling with all energies to build a new life since they were liberated from the yoke of the colonialists.

What impressed me most was that all the African peoples are dynamically fighting to build new societies, prospering, sovereign and independent states.

The African peoples, united firmly around their parties, governments and leaders, are vigorously turning out to the building of new societies and exerting especially great efforts to defend political independence and achieve economic self-support.

We saw in this a bright future of Africa.

Next, I was deeply moved by the expression of the warm solidarity of the African peoples with the Korean people. I was accorded an enthusiastic welcome by the peoples in Algeria and Mauritania. This is a clear manifestation of friendly feelings and internationalist solidarity cherished by these peoples for the Korean people.

I was greatly inspired particularly by the active support of African friends to our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The struggle of the liberated African peoples to free themselves from imperialist oppression once and for all confirmed our conviction that if the third world people fight in firm unity, they will be able to safeguard national independence, achieve economic self-support and establish a new international economic order.

I am sure that unity and cooperation between the Korean and African peoples will continue to strengthen in the future.

I have received many good impressions and learned a lot of things in my current visit to Africa.

As for the problem of the development of cooperation between Mauritania and Korea, it will be clarified in detail in a joint communique to be issued later.

There is no difference of views between our two countries.

Mauritania absolutely supports our policy for national reunification.

We, on our part, unreservedly respect the Mauritanian people's independent and peaceful non-alignment policy.

The relations between our two countries are very close.

As I mentioned in my speech yesterday, His Excellency President Moktar Ould Daddah visited our country twice, and Madame Daddah also visited our country.

We will visit Africa again in the future.

In Africa there are many countries which have invited us. We are in debt to His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal, His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo and heads of state of many other African countries.

Looking forward to the day when we will revisit Africa, we wish the entire African people greater success in the struggle for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

DPRK—Banner of Freedom, Independence and Happiness for the Entire Korean People

—On the 27th Birthday of the DPRK, Our Glorious Fatherland—

All our people feel boundless pride and honour of being the citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) from the red and deep-blue flag of the Republic with a bright five-pointed star fluttering high in the sky.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is our true homeland which enjoys the unreserved support and love of the entire Korean people." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 132.)

The DPRK is our grateful motherland which gives our people life and joy, strength and courage. It is the banner of freedom, independence and happiness for the entire people of Korea, a powerful weapon for building socialism and communism and a genuine people's state representing fully the will and interests of our people.

Under the banner of the Republic our people enjoy real happiness. In the banner they see confidently the complete victory of socialism, the final triumph of our revolution and the country's reunification.

In the past, our people, robbed of their country, lived in the depths of misery with their national dignity trampled underfoot by the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

Under the colonial rule our people had no political liberties and rights whatsoever and suffered the untold national humiliation and insult of the foreign imperialists. They lived in rags and hunger under the double and treble oppression and exploitation of the Japanese imperialists and their stooges, the landlords and capitalists.

When our people lost everything and came to the crossroads of life and death, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and legendary hero, crossed the Amnok-gang River with a firm determination not to return home until Korea became independent. He laid down the Juche-based line for the Korean revolution and called our people to the decisive fight against Japanese imperialism.

Crossing and recrossing the peaks of Mt. Paekdu-san for many years, spending nights in the open air, and going through raging flames and snowstorms, the leader organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle, smashed burglarious Japanese imperialism and brought about the liberation and independence of the country.

The historical roots of a people's power were formed in the course of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle. From the roots arose the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a people's country and a country of Juche.

The First Session of the Supreme People's Assembly proclaimed the birth of the DPRK in September 1948.

Excited with boundless joy at the flag of the DPRK flying high in the sky, our people shouted and shouted at the top of their voice: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

With the creation of the DPRK by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our peo-

ple became a mighty and dignified nation whom no one else dares to touch, a resourceful people of a sovereign independent state who build their country by their own efforts, firmly holding power in their own hands.

The once humiliated and oppressed working people including workers and peasants became masters of the country and masters of factories and land. They enjoyed real freedom and happiness, working to the best of their abilities and sending their sons and daughters to schools, under the socialist system where the more they work, the more the country is enriched and strengthened and the more their life improves.

That was why our people, rallied firmly around the leader, rose as one in the sacred fight against the enemy when the US imperialist aggressors started a war against them and readily dedicated their youth and lives to defend the DPRK, their dearest fatherland.

The red and deep-blue flag of our Republic is a symbol of the noble patriotic spirit displayed by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who struggled arms in hand against Japanese imperialism and for the restoration of the fatherland; and it is soaked in the red blood shed by the patriotic fighters and hero-soldiers who battled to uphold the freedom and independence of the fatherland during the last Fatherland Liberation War.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Republic has now become an independent socialist country with an advanced socialist system, the firm basis of an independent national economy, a powerful all-people defence system and a splendid national culture." (Ibid., p. 133.)

During the 27 years of its existence, great socio-economic changes have taken place on this land, which our ancestors could not work for thousands of years, and our socialist fatherland standing like a giant in the East is shedding its brilliant rays on the world.

According to the original revolutionary line formulated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution was carried out in the northern half of the Republic, and the socialist transformation of production relations was successfully completed only in four to five years. The result was that the sources of exploitation and poverty were eliminated for ever and an advanced socialist system firmly established on this land.

By dint of the original basic line of economic construction laid down by the great leader, his line of industrialization and his policy for the technical revolution and his immortal classic "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," socialist economic construction was promoted at a very rapid tempo, the firm basis of an independent national economy built in a short time, the historic task of socialist industrialization accomplished with flying colours in only 14 years, and our country turned into a powerful socialist industrial state with modern industry and developed agriculture.

Industrial output in 1973 was 44.7 times that in 1948. This shows how rapidly our economy developed after the founding of our Republic in spite of its severe destruction wrought by the war.

Our country—which could not even make simple farm implements properly in the past—is now in a position to manufacture large machines and precision machines and complete sets of equipment for modern factories with its own machine-building industry.

Great successes have been achieved in carrying out the Six-Year Plan set forth at the Fifth Congress of the Party. Our people hoisted the flag of victory over the height of 7 million tons of grain and are dashing ahead towards the height of 8 million tons with an unrelaxing energy and zeal. They are making an all-out onward movement-charge to attain the steel, chemical fertilizer and other major production goals of the Six-Year Plan ahead of the set time by October 10, the birthday of the Party, and fulfil the Six-Year Plan in terms of gross industrial output value. When the Six-Year Plan, whose central tasks are the three major tasks of technical revolution, is fulfilled, the material and technical foundations of socialism will be further consolidated and the working people freed considerably from difficult and arduous labour.

Thanks to the leader's military line of self-defence, our defence potential increased markedly.

Our people are firmly defending their fatherland and revolutionary gains, frustrating at every step the aggressive manoeuvres of the US imperialists and their stooges.

Universal compulsory 11-year education is in force, and 800,000 technicians and specialists were trained, whose number will reach over one million in the near future.

Science and technology are making rapid progress and the Juche revolutionary literature and arts are in brilliant blossom.

The working masses are masters of state power and means of production and their personality and rights are respected to the utmost; all people, old and young, live happily, study and work without any worry under the care of the state and society. Such is our country guided by the great leader. So our people feel boundless pride and honour.

All our people are firmly equipped with the great revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and are moving ahead energetically along the road indicated by him, rallied closely around him.

The entire people form a stong political force and a great harmonious family; in this big family all people live and work full of revolutionary ardour and optimism, helping and leading each other forward. The DPRK is the most solid state relying upon the forces of the entire people united on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class. Ours is a real state for people which actively draws the workers, peasants and all other sections of the people in the state affairs and guarantees them political rights and liberties and material and cultural welfare.

That is why our people work, displaying matchless patriotic devotion and creative zeal, for the prosperity and development of their Republic, for the building of socialism and communism and for the reunification of the country.

The prosperity and development of our Republic exerts a great revolutionary influence upon the south Korean people who are suffering the oppression and exploitation of the US imperialists and their stooges.

South Korea has been reduced to a colony and military base of US imperialism, a prison where fascism and terrorism prevail, and a living hell where only poverty and starvation and death reign. Our compatriots in south Korea are well aware that they can enjoy real freedom and happiness only when they take power into their hands and are resolutely fighting against the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the right to live and democracy and the reunification of the country, looking up to the DPRK as a bastion for national reunification.

To drive out the US imperialists and reunify the country is the only way to the relief of the south Korean people and to the bright future of the fatherland and the nation.

The sole state of the Korean people is the DPRK and only the DPRK Government can represent the real national interests and will of the Korean people. Firmly united under the banner of the Republic, the entire Korean people will smash the manoeuvres of the US imperialists and their stooges and surely build a unified and prosperous Korea.

The brilliant flag of our glorious Republic is fluttering among all Korean nationals in foreign lands including Japan who look up to the DPRK as a beacon of hope.

In the past the Koreans suffered all manner of contempt and humiliation, had no political rights and lived a hard life in foreign lands, because they had no country of their own. But, with the establishment of the DPRK, their motherland, they became overseas citizens of a full-fledged independent and sovereign state and struggle vigorously for their democratic national rights and national reunification.

The DPRK is our genuine fatherland which enjoys the unreserved support and deep trust of the entire Korean people.

The DPRK also enjoys the full support and love of the revolutionary people the world over.

The world revolutionary people give active support and encouragement to our people in their struggle for socialist construction and national reunification.

Only victory and glory are in store for the Korean people who are advancing under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, upholding the banner of the Republic.

Marking the auspicious national holiday, our people renew their firm determination to work more energetically for the complete victory of socialism, the nationwide victory of our revolution and the reunification of the country, under the inspiring guidance of the great leader, holding aloft the banner of the Republic.

Socialist Education to All People

The work of education is an honourable revolutionary work needed to raise the new generation as the dependable reserves of revolution and an important work for training people as powerful social beings.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We are greatly concerned with the education of youth and children. This is because they are the reserves of our revolution who must carry forward the revolution through coming generations. Moreover, there is no more important job than that of educating and training people for the progress of society."

As the leader said, what is most important for social progress is to make people more powerful. In order to push ahead vigorously with the revolution and construction, priority should be given to work with men, the work of educating and training men.

This is the fundamental requirement of the principle of the Juche idea that man is the master of all things and decides everything.

Basing himself on the fundamental principle of the Juche idea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced for the first time in history an original thought that the work of education is the beginning of work with men and an important revolutionary work on which depends the future of the revolution and construction, as a work for training man into the master of the revolution and construction, into an independent and creative social being. Not only that. Ever since he early set out on the road of revolution, he has put heart and soul into the education of the rising generation, who would continue the revolution, and given definite priority to it over all other work under any difficult conditions.

In the hard days of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for national liberation, the great leader personally set up schools and reared the new generation to be dependable successors to the Korean revolution. In the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, he proposed a great thought of compulsory free education. Immediately after the country's liberation, when the difficult and complex task to build a new state was set before us, he presented it as a most important task to abolish the system of colonial enslavement education set up by the Japanese imperialists and establish a popular educational system, and energetically guided this work in the van.

Thanks to the great educational thought and wise guidance of the leader, universal compulsory primary education was put into effect in 1956 when a stringent economy was required and every penny spared for the postwar rehabilitation and construction. In 1958, universal compulsory secondary schooling was introduced for the first time in Asia. In 1959 universal free education was proclaimed in schools of all levels from primary school to university, and in 1967 universal compulsory nine-year technical education was enforced.

On the basis of these successes in public education and an all-round analysis of the new requirement of the revolution and construction and of the law of development of socialist education, the great leader put forth a great original policy to introduce universal compulsory 11-year education consisting of compulsory ten-year senior middle school education and compulsory one-year preschool education in order to further perfect our public education system and raise the level of compulsory education. He took a historic measure to enforce the new compulsory education from September 1972 and wisely guided our people to completely switch over to it in September 1975 all over the country.

The complete switchover to universal compulsory 11-year education is an event of great significance demonstrating once again the unchallenged superiority of our socialist educational system and another epoch-making

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung among children

event of great import for the development of public education.

The compulsory 11-year education introduced in our country is the most advanced and best one.

Ours is the longest term of compulsory education, which gives compulsory education to all the younger generation from 5 up to the working age — 11 years from kindergarten days until they grow up to be able to act independently in society — and meets the requirement of the Juche idea for respecting people's independence to the utmost and valuing them above everything else in the world.

The compulsory 11-year education is completely free, so it is substantial and popular.

If compulsory education is to be substantial and popular, it must be free. Thanks to the completely free compulsory education, all our rising generation receive education for 11 years without paying a single penny. In addition, they are provided by the state with seasonal uniforms, textbooks and other school things.

The new compulsory education is the best educational system which is scientific and rational and whose contents are high. It gives perfect general secondary education and polytechnic education to the rising generation and equips them with the essentials of revolution-

ary world outlook to raise them as independent and creative human beings.

With the full introduction of the universal compulsory 11-year education, a broader avenue has been opened for all the rising generation of Korea to study most equally as much as they wish and grow up to be harmoniously-developed men of a new communist type prepared intellectually, morally and physically.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has paid a deep attention to training national cadres, along with public education, and showed constant concern for it.

Right after liberation he put forth a policy of training a large number of new national cadres of working people stock.

Particularly in order to meet the rapidly-growing need of the deepening socialist construction for scientists and technicians, he took measures to train more technicians and specialists faster and better.

As a result, two well-regulated higher educational systems—full-time and part-time (study-while-on-the-job)—were established, which represent the best education systems making it possible to meet both the present and future needs of revolution and construction.

Before liberation there was not a single university. But now our country boasts of more than 150 higher educational institutions and over 600 higher specialized schools.

Comprehensive cadre-training bases have been built up in all local areas.

Our higher educational establishments are training competent young intellectuals of Juche type armed with the Juche idea and possessed of modern science and technique. Their students not only study science to their heart's content in the classrooms and laboratories but also greatly contribute to the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, as the standard-bearers of the revolutions.

There are now 800,000 technicians and specialists trained by ourselves and the historic task of training a large army of one million intellectuals is being successfully carried out.

Our technicians and specialists are giving full scope to their wisdom and creative activity in the ranks of our people's magnificent historic onward movement for dyeing the whole society with the Juche idea and stepping up the grand socialist construction. They are excellently managing and operating the state and economic institutions, factories and enterprises and coop farms. They are bringing science, literature and arts into brilliant bloom.

While training the younger generation to be the dependable reserves of revolution, the great leader has paid a deep attention to raising the level of general knowledge and cultural and technical standards of those working people who were denied school opportunities in the past. As a result, the majority of them have the knowledge of the middle school graduate or above. When the rest of them finish the working people's middle schools next year, the historic task of enhancing the working people's knowledge to that of the middle school graduate or above, as set by the Party, will be fulfilled with flying colors.

The great leader not only established the most advanced socialist educational system under which the rising generation and the working people study as much as they want, but also wisely guided them to prepare themselves as ardent revolutionists, the socialist-communist builders, armed with the immortal Juche idea and high scientific and technical know-how.

The leader fathered the socialist pedagogy, a scientific doctrine for training revolutionaries, and thoroughly applied its principles. Thus he made our socialist education a revolutionary education for revolutionizing, working-classizing and communizing people.

Today our education is serving to train the new generation and the working people to be guards and death-defying corps infinitely loyal to the leader and ardent communist revolutionists of Juche type who boundlessly love their socialist fatherland, like to work and value the property of the people and the collective and organization.

Thanks to the profound concern of the grateful fatherly leader, Korea has become a "land of learning," a "land of education," where all people, men and women, young and old, the whole family and the whole village, study.

Today in Korea more than 5.6 million children accounting for one-third of the population get free education under the compulsory 11-year education system and the students of colleges and universities and higher specialized schools number nearly one million.

The state gives free education to and brings up many students and children making up more than half the population on its own full responsibility. This shows that the communist policy which was considered as an ideal has now come true in Korea.

Kim Bo Hyon—Ardent Patriot

Kim Bo Hyon is the grandfather of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people.

He is Korea's great grandfather who devoted his life to the country and revolution and sent all his sons and grandsons into the revolutionary struggle.

A Man of Beautiful and Noble Qualities

Kim Bo Hyon sharecropped, suffering cruel exploitation and humiliation by a landlord. His family was so poor that they lived on gruel.

In abject poverty he worked hard, looking after family cares.

In the early morning he went, leading a cow of the landlord and carrying plough on his shoulder, to work on the dewy farm, and came back home from work in the moonlight at night. Under the burning sun of midsummer he weeded all day long. At night, without breaking his fatigue of the day's work, he twisted straw rope or made straw sandals or mats. Quite often he worked through the night.

He used to say:

"Winter nights are said to be long. But they are not so long as the straw rope I twist...."

His words reflected the sorrow and desire of our poverty-stricken, sweating peasants in the past.

He not only worked hard himself but also told the village grownups and children to be diligent.

Living a hard life, he was kind-hearted and always did all he could to help his neighbours. When his neighbours had no firewood in winter, he brought them something he had prepared for winter. When he saw village children wearing torn shoes, he gave them straw sandals he had made.

Revolutionary Principle, Constant Patriotism

He was tender-hearted and worked hard but his sharecropping family's lot only went from bad to worse.

He and his family strongly hated the national and class enemies and stoutly fought against them, keeping steadfastly to patriotic principles.

One summer day, his family, unable to stay hunger, picked unripe beans before paying farm rents and made gruel. With this as a pretext, the landlord forced them off the tenant land. But he never begged mercy to the landlord and went to an island which was so barren that it had been neglected, to open fields.

He used to speak to his sons and grandsons:

"People must prove their worth. They had better die in fight against the enemy than live under his exploitation and harsh treatment."

He also would say to them:

"Man is faithful to his country when he dies on the battlefield in fighting the enemy for his country and people."

People deprived of their country have no choice but to resist and fight the enemy, he said, and inspired his sons and grandsons with ardent patriotism.

And he was greatly satisfied with the fact that they all took up revolutionary activities and encouraged and helped them in every way in their activities.

When the Japanese imperialists, the rulers of Korea, forced our people to change their names into Japanese ones, he flatly rejected.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Japanese imperialists sent a turncoat of revolution to Mangyongdae. This stooge tried foolishly to influence him by sugar-coated words and money and use him to bring his grandson Comrade Kim Il Sung into "submission". Hot with rage, he thundered: "You dog, go out of my house at once with the dirty money".

Because of his sons and grandsons carrying on revolutionary activities to win back their country, he had to bear all manner of persecution and oppression of the Japanese imperialists and their jackals. But he found life worth living on account of his sons and grandsons fighting bravely the Japanese imperialists and lived a noble life. Especially, he lived as becomes the grandfather of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, with a strong will and firm faith. His strong will and fighting spirit exerted a great revolutionary influence upon his family, relatives and neighbours.

"My Grandson Is the National Leader, Yes. But I Myself Am a Farmer"

After liberation Kim Bo Hyon worked on the Mangyong Plain as ever, seeding and harvesting himself.

After seventy years of age, he, like all other peasants in the northern half of the Republic, had land distributed by the state, and worked hard on the farm.

One day in April 1948, he was making a fence for the vegetable garden out of the house. Kim Gu, a south Korean politician, who had come to Pyongyang to attend the North-South Joint Conference held in the same month, visited Mangyongdae. He was much surprised to find an aged man in an ordinary farmer's dresses making a fence to be the grandfather of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. He greeted the grandfather and asked:

"Your grandson is the national leader. How can you be doing such work?"

Kim Bo Hyon replied:

"My grandson is the national leader, yes. But I myself am a farmer. As the ancient people said that agriculture is the mainstay of a country, we should do farming well so that we may help improve the economic life of the country."

Kim Gu was amazed once again at the relpy.

He, later in life, quite often told this story to his close friends, with the following additions:

"The General's is a commonplace farmer's family. It is quite natural, therefore, that he should have sympathy with farmers.

"Korea can be happy only under the guidance of General Kim Il Sung.

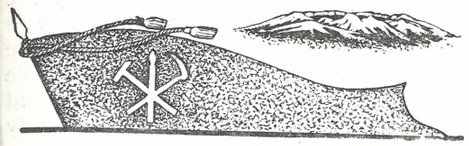
"I will follow General Kim Il Sung. The path charted by him is the only path our nation should take."

Kim Bo Hyon loved children very much. Every year, when the fruit trees planted around his house bore ripe apricots, damsons or peaches, he picked them and took them to children of the Mangyongdae Revolution School. So, whenever school children caught sight of him from a distance, they, shouting for joy, ran and threw themselves into his arms. A happy smile spread over his wrinkled face. He saw the bright future of Korea in them.

Kim Bo Hyon passed away on September 2, 1955, at 84 years of age.

He lived a noble life as the father of a revolutionist and as the grandfather of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

His noble life will remain for ever in the memory of people.



The Glorious 30 Years of the WPK (8)

Great Progress in Improving Party Work System and Work Methods

The question of the party work system and work methods is one of the fundamental problems in strengthening party work and ensuring its guidance of the revolution and construction.

Only when its proper work system and work methods are set up, the Party can strengthen itself, establish the ties between it and the masses and successfully organize and mobilize its members and the working people to implement its policies. Any good result is unattainable when the functionaries work in a wrong way even if the Party lines and policies are correct and right measures for their implementation are adopted.

It is particularly important for a party in power to improve its work system and work methods.

After a party attains power, the danger of putting on airs and becoming bureaucratic and violating the mass line increases among some functionaries who are not firmly armed with the revolutionary world outlook and not tempered adequately through the revolution. If a party in power works in an administrative, imperative way and the functionaries wield party authority or work in a bureaucratic manner, it may do great harm to the revolution and construction.

Taking into full account the importance of the work system and work methods in the building of our Party and the development of the international communist movement, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, since the inception of our Party, has made untiring efforts to establish a proper Party work system and improve Party work methods.

Especially after the establishment of the socialist system the leader created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method which represents a concretization and development of our Party's traditional revolutionary mass line in conformity with the new realities and guided our Party to apply it thoroughly in all spheres of its work.

In recent years our Party has striven to bring about a radical improvement in its work system and work methods, as required by the cause of dyeing the whole Party and the whole society with the Juche idea.

As a result, there has been a great progress in this respect.

One of the most important successes is that our Party has firmly established a work system with the primary stress on work with people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We strove, first of all, to thoroughly change Party work into work with people and we established the work system with the primary stress laid on work with people in all Party organizations." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 503.)

As the leader said, the essence of Party

work is work with people. In other words, Party work is precisely the organizational and political work with people needed to arm cadres, Party members and the masses with a single ideology—the Party's monolithic ideology, the leader's revolutionary ideology—unite them closely around the leader and organize and mobilize them to implement the Party's policies.

To work well with people is the essential demand of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method. The Chongsan-ri spirit and method is an embodiment of the revolutionary mass line and it is based on the great Juche idea that calls for attaching primary importance to people in all matters.

People are masters of all things and decide everything. The masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and it is also the masses of the people that provide the driving power of the revolution and construction. Hence, Party work must always lay the primary stress on work with people.

Our Party has opposed any deviation towards reducing its work to a technical or professional affair, directed its organizations to strictly observe the principle of laying the primary stress on work with people in their activities, and firmly established such a work system.

Our Party has, first of all, set up a well-organized system of work with cadres.

Cadres constitute the main nuclear force of the Party and the commanding personnel of our revolution. The Party's leadership in revolution and construction is carried into effect through cadres; success in work depends on them.

That is why our Party has paid primary attention to work with cadres, and firmly established a work system under which all Party organizations always understand and educate cadres. Our Party has also set up a correct system of cadres' selection and allocation, a right system of cadres' education and a proper system of reserve cadre training.

Next, our Party has built up a system of work with its members, a well-arranged system of guidance of their Party life in particular.

Party life is the organizational and political life of its members; it is the activity of discharging their duties as laid down in the Party Rules. The main element in Party work lies in correctly guiding its members' Party life. And the foundation of Party building also lies in strengthening the Party life of all members. Only when Party life is strengthened will the Party spirit of the members be tempered, their vanguard role enhanced in revolution and construction, and the revolutionary tasks set before the Party carried out with success.

Our Party has firmly established a system of guidance of Party life under which all its organizations correctly educate the Party members and give each of them specific task so that all of them are active. It has also set up a system under which its members regularly sum up their Party life, with the result that a revolutionary habit of Party life has been firmly established within the Party.

Our Party has firmly established a system of work with the masses, under which the masses are educated and rallied closely around the leader and they are energetically organized and mobilized to carry out the revolutionary tasks.

One of the major factors of victory in revolution lies in winning over as many masses as possible. Therefore, the working-class party should always strive to educate and remould the broad masses of the people and unite them closely around itself. To do this, it must work well with them.

It is the revolutionary principle in the guidance of the masses to work with them through the working people's organizations. Only by positively rousing these organizations to action is it possible to knit the masses closely around the Party and correctly organize and mobilize them for the revolution and construction.

Our Party established firmly a work system under which the masses are educated and remoulded and they are organized and mobilized for the implementation of the revolutionary tasks through the working people's organizations. This led to the most successful solution of the problem of winning over the masses.

Another important success attained by our Party in improving its work system and work methods is that through the thorough application of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method it has brought about a radical improvement in its style of guidance and method of work.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea:

"During the period under review, the Party intensified the ideological battle against bureaucracy among the functionaries and perseveringly strove to enhance their spirit of allegiance to the Party, working class and people and to carry into effect the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method in all spheres of Party work. Thus the Party brought about a radical improvement in its style of guidance and method of work and was able to perform Party work with greater profundity." (Ibid., pp. 503-4.)

In order to establish a revolutionary method and style of work, the ideological battle must be waged, first of all, against the old methods and style of work. The struggle against bureaucracy was particularly important for our Party. The reason was that bureaucracy had done great harm to our Party work and that it may appear within our Party, a party in power.

In order to establish a revolutionary work method and a popular style of work, it is also necessary to enhance the functionaries' spirit of allegiance to the Party, working class and people. Because the revolutionary work method and the popular style of work are based on the spirit of allegiance to the Party, working class and people, and only when all the functionaries have the spirit can they establish a correct work method and a right style of work with the revolutionary mass viewpoint and lofty revolutionary qualities.

Our Party has popularized the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method created by the great leader throughout it and thoroughly introduced it in all spheres of its activities. Thus it established a revolutionary work method and a revolutionary style of guidance in all domains.

Through the struggle to introduce the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method our Party has basically eliminated the outmoded bureaucratic style of work that has blocked the progress of Party work for a long time and made all the functionaries possess the revolutionary work method and the popular style of work. As a result, democracy has been given full scope within the Party and the creative initiative of its members brought into full play.

Through the struggle to apply the Chongsan-ri method our Party has established a well-organized work system in which the functionaries of higher organs go down to lower units to fully understand their subordinates and give assistance to them, as required by the Chongsan-ri method, or a work system in which the national level helps the provinces, the provinces help the counties, and the functionaries of county organs always go down to the *ri* to solve knotty problems in plenty of time and to help the subordinates in their jobs in a responsible way, working together with them.

The original forms and methods of work such as the demonstration, model and mobile lectures initiated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung were of great importance in establishing the system and method of work in which higher organs help lower units. The method of guidance to lower units and form of work, in which leading functionaries go out to outlying places to teach the work method to the lower-unit functionaries by living examples, made it possible to combine properly the general and the specific guidance and closely link up theory and practice so that the lower-level functionaries could improve rapidly their political and professional qualifications and carry out their immediate revolutionary tasks with success.

Through the struggle to apply the Chongsan-ri method our Party has established a revolutionary work method by which precedence is given to political work in all activities to lead the masses to carry out their revolutionary tasks on their own initiative.

An essential requirement of the Chongsan-ri method and a revolutionary work method emanating from the very nature of the Communists is to give precedence to political work in all activities. Only when precedence is given to political work to raise the political awareness and consciousness of the masses, is it possible to carry the cause of revolution and construction to success.

According to this principle, our Party, in fulfilling any revolutionary task, made a point of fully explaining and disseminating the relevant Party policies among all its members and the masses so that they could join in the struggle to carry it out with a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm. In conducting political work, work with people, it established the revolutionary work system

and method of putting the whole Party and all the people into action in such a way that one person rouses ten to activity, ten persons a hundred and a hundred persons a thousand.

Acting on such system and method, first it properly trained cadres and nuclei to educate and assist its members; then it enhanced the vanguard role of its members so that they could educate the broad masses, stimulating them to fulfil revolutionary tasks. As a result, political work, work with people, has now become the work of the whole Party and the entire masses.

In recent years our Party has completely eliminated the old methods and introduced the work method of the anti-Japanese guerrillas. The result is that Party work, completely free from the old style and method, has turned into an out-and-out active work with living people. Under the revolutionary slogan "Produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!", our Party functionaries go into the midst of the masses with knapsacks on their backs as the commanding personnel of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army did, and set example to them in implementing the leader's teachings and Party policies.

As a result, political work is effectively conducted among the working people and the revolutionary trait of doing things in a big way and carrying out all work energetically is highly displayed on all fronts of socialist construction.

As seen above, the Party work system and method have been radically improved, so that Party work has turned into a complete work with people, and the intentions of the respected and beloved leader and the Party centre are conveyed to the lower units instantly and in plenty of time and superiors and subordinates have more closely united and understand each other. All Party members participate in Party work with an attitude of a master and put forward their constructive ideas for the improvement of Party work, and the Party organizations give heed to the voice of its members and accept their suggestions with an open mind. The leadership role and militancy of the Party have been enhanced markedly.

All this is a valuable achievement made in the strengthening and development of our Party. This is a firm guarantee for the further development of our Party work and the triumph of the revolution, and represents a most brilliant solution of the question of the work system and method in the building of the revolutionary working-class party.

The DPRK Admitted into the WMO

The Seventh Conference of the World Meteorological Organization held in Geneva, adopted a resolution on the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into the WMO as its official member state.

The conference passed a draft resolution on the DPRK's admission into the WMO as jointly submitted by 54 socialist and third world countries including Algeria by an overwhelming majority of 96 to 0 with 17 abstentions in spite of all sorts of obstructions of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Our country is already a member of the IPU, the WHO, the UPU, the UNESCO, the WIPO, the IAEA and the UNCTAD. And now it has become a dignified and full-fledged member of the WMO, an UN specialized agency.

This is another great victory of the independent, principled, fair foreign policy of the DPRK government and a heavy blow to the US imperialists and their stooges, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique.

This Is How Strong Industrial State of Juche Was Built

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our people not only established the best socialist system free of exploitation and oppression on this land, but also fulfilled the historic task of the country's industrialization with flying colors and converted ours into a strong socialist industrial state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive.

The result is that today our country reminds people of a big modern industrial area. In every city or district we see a well-organized complete network of industry. Factories form forests in every sense of the word.

In the past our nation could not even make simple farm implements properly. But today there have appeared modern machine-building plants, the core of heavy industry, in different parts of the country.

These plants built with our strength and technique produce without difficulty any large and complex machines and equipment we want to.

Today our engineering industry produces electric locomotives and diesel locomotives, large ships of 20,000-ton class, 200,000-kva transformers, special machine tools and automatic machine tools and other large machines and precision machines as well as complete sets of equipment for big heavy and light industry factories.

As we have a powerful heavy industry with the machine-building industry at the core, we can do whatever we had wanted to in the past and bring about innovations and changes one after another.

Last year alone, we built a large blast furnace, another magnificent monument to the era of the Workers' Party, a large continuous sintering furnace, a large converter and new steel shops one after another, and raised our gigantic Juche metallurgical industry to new heights. We also developed new coal and iron mines and built new power bases, chemical bases and building-materials bases, and thus greatly increased the country's economic might.

The creation of a powerful heavy industry with the machine-building industry at the core placed us in a position to develop light industry rapidly, successfully carry on the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and increase our nation's defence potential to provide for the prevailing situation.

Particularly, our Juche industry is opening up a new era of all-round automation on this land, promoting the fulfilment of the three major tasks of technical revolution.

The Koreans were in rags and went hungry and were humiliated in the past because they had no industry and technique. Korea's industry had been destroyed by Japanese imperialism and it was entirely burnt out by US imperialism. So the US imperialists said that Korea would not be able to rise again in a century.

But, we carried out the historic task of industrialization with flying colors in a short span of time and turned ours into a strong industrial state of Juche.

This is entirely due to the immortal Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wise guidance.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Only when a nation builds an independent national economy can it secure political independence, make its country rich, strong and advanced, and achieve national prosperity." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 557.)

The great leader started out on the road of revolution in his early years, fathered the immortal Juche idea and led the Korean revolution from victory to victory under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea.

In the days of arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for national liberation the leader had struck out the far-reaching plan of building an independent national economy to enrich, strengthen and advance our country and make it eternally prosper. After liberation he, basing himself on the immortal Juche idea, laid down the original line of socialist industrialization, a line of establishing an independent, modern industry and carrying out the overall technical reconstruction of the national economy, and wisely led our people to implement it.

The leader put forth a clear-cut policy enabling us to carry out the industrialization of the country most quickly, getting over many difficulties and obstacles in realizing the line of industrialization

by our own efforts in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

It was to firmly adhere to our Party's basic line of economic construction—giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture. This policy made it possible to build rapidly the foundation of independent heavy industry and develop all branches of the national economy at a high rate. In this way, he struck out an entirely new path of industrialization in history.

The great leader not only formulated the clear-cut line and ways of industrialization but also always found himself among the masses of the people and brought their inexhaustible strength into full play.

In 1956-1957, when we just started industrialization, the international situation was very complex and the anti-Party factionalists lurking in the Party desperately opposed our Party's line of industrialization, throwing cold water on it.

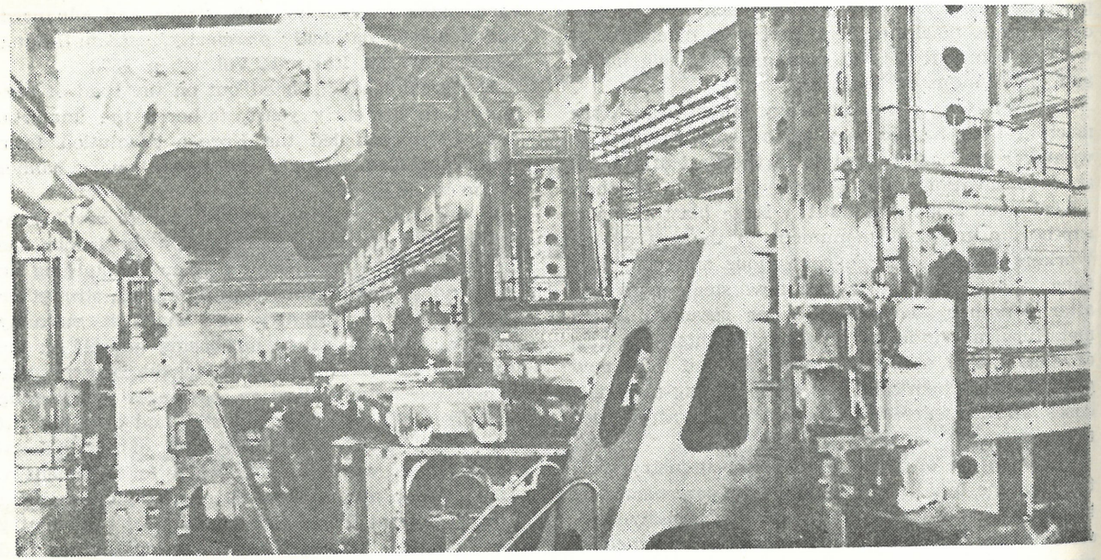
At that critical juncture the leader firmly resolved to tide over all difficulties by relying on the inexhaustible strength of the masses of the people who placed faith only in the Party and followed it. He went out in the falling snow to the Kangson Steel Plant and visited other factories and farm villages in different parts, told the workers and peasants about the conditions of the country, the demands of the revolution and the Party's determination, and called upon them to bring about a great upsurge in socialist construction. Here we must make special mention of this lofty popular character and revolutionary sweep of the leader.

The leader always placed deep faith in the masses of the people and brought their creative enthusiasm and wisdom into full play. Thanks to his revolutionary mass line and outstanding leadership art, the world-startling Chollima movement came. Through the grand Chollima onward movement more than 13,000 machine tools were produced over and above the plan in only one year, over 1,000 local industrial factories rose for 3-4 months, and trucks, tractors, bulldozers and excavators were manufactured....

Thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader our people accomplished the historic task of industrialization—which had taken the capitalist countries a century or a few centuries—in a short time, in only 14 years and built on this land a strong socialist state with a mighty Juche industry many-sidedly developed, possessed of its own firm base of raw materials and equipped with up-to-date technique.

After socialist industrialization, the leader mapped out the grand blueprint of the Six-Year Plan, a

Large-size machines of different types and complete sets of equipment for modern factories are mass-produced



fighting programme for consolidating and developing the achievements of industrialization and carrying the technical revolution to new heights, and put forth the three major tasks of technical revolution, at the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. And he energetically roused again our people to another great victory.

In order successfully to fulfil the three major tasks of technical revolution, the leader first kindled the flames of new technical innovation in the field of machine-building industry.

At the beginning of 1971, the first year of the Six-Year Plan, he visited the workers of the Huichon Machine-tool Plant and called upon them to pave the way to the successful fulfilment of the three major tasks of technical revolution.

In hearty response to the leader's call, the machine builders of Huichon automated the production processes and reorganized production in a revolutionary way, and more than quadrupled the production of machine tools with a leap.

The flames of new technical innovation started in Huichon instantly swept across the country and our machine-building industry produced 30,000 machine tools within a year.

Then, the leader wisely guided our people to work a great change in the production of tractors and trucks to push ahead forcefully with the rural technical revolution, while consolidating and developing the achievements in the production of machine tools.

Our workers and builders boundlessly loyal to the leader erected the Kumsong Tractor Plant, a gigantic automated tractor production centre, in a little over half a year and increased the tractor production capacity ten times with a bound.

A great change took place in the production of trucks.

Upholding the torch of new technical innovation kindled by the leader, the machine makers waged a strenuous struggle. As a result, the machine-building industry made another leap forward.

Particularly, the production of large machines and ordered machines and equipment increased rapidly and electronic and automation industries made signal progress.

The great leader took an epochal measure to form three-revolution teams and dispatch them to different branches of the national economy with a view to further deepening the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—and promoting the socialist construction of the country more dynamically.

The three revolutions further deepened according to the wise policy of the leader, and our economy developed at a very high speed.

The "70-day battle" organized and waged under the direct guidance of the Party centre last year wrought miracles in the grand socialist construction.

During this battle a new Chollima speed, "70-day battle speed," was created, and production increased 1.7 times on a daily average as compared with the pre-battle period. As a result, last year's industrial production grew 17.2 per cent as against 1973 and nearly 1.9 times as compared with 1970. These figures tell that industrial production surpassed by far the goal set at the Fifth Party Congress which envisaged a 14-per cent increase on an annual average during the Six-Year Plan.

As a result of the mass technical innovation movement dynamically promoted under the wise guidance of the leader, brilliant successes were scored in carrying on the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

Automatic lines and streamlines have been introduced at our machine-building factories; large, modern and high-speed machines and equipment and various means of transport, at coal and ore mines; and industrial television and remote control, at metallurgical works and chemical plants.... What a remarkable progress our Juche industry has made and what a great power it has!

Our economy is developing steadily at a high speed, not affected by the worldwide economic fluctuation; our country sheds more brilliant rays as a strong industrial state of Juche.

Our people are all out now in a magnificent battle for grand socialist construction to hit the ten perspective goals for socialist construction put forward by the great leader at the historic Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party.

They are now dashing forward like a hurricane, waging an intensive speed campaign, to capture all the heights of the Six-Year Plan before October 10, the 30th birthday of our glorious Party, ahead of the set time and scale higher peaks of socialism.

Tong Chang Hwal

Joyful Work Place of Steelmakers

Recently I visited the Chollima Kangson Steel Complex, one of our steel production centres.

A militant slogan caught my eye at the front gate of the complex. It read:

"Ours is an era of automation.

"Introduce actively automation and remote control in production processes in all branches of the national economy by waging a vigorous mass technical innovation movement!"

People were all full of vigor and energy. Trains loaded with rolled steel were starting out in succession. Chimneys were giving off volumes of smoke into the sky. The complex was bubbling over with increased production.

The steel shop is the heart of the complex. Electric furnaces boomed without letup and struck out blinding blue sparks from time to time. Chong Je Sik, the deputy shop head, showed me into the control room.

In the room a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was respectfully hung on a wall, and TV sets and automatic controls were installed in good order.

"No. 100, send scrap iron to the first furnace."

"No. 300, the eighth furnace will be soon tapped. Prepare the ladle."

A controller said over transceiver, televiewing. I studied the TV screen which clearly showed me every process of the steel shop and even the assay of sample molten steel ladled out of the furnace.

The controller boasted: "With the introduction of industrial television, now we can control all processes of the shop and direct production quickly and precisely here in this room."

And he related their joyful and fruitful labour. He said they were getting freed from tough and hard labour under the great concern of the fatherly leader.

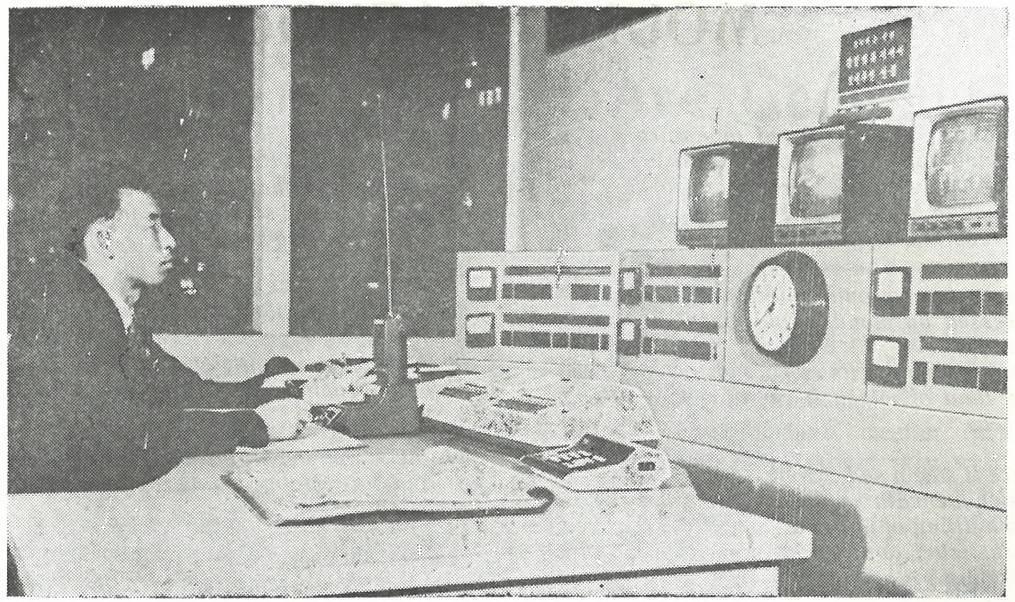
The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"It is the most important revolutionary task to free the working people from hard work after liberating them from oppression by imperialism and exploiter classes."** ("On the Situation of Our Country and Tasks of the League of Korean Youth in Japan," Eng. ed., p. 9.)

The steelmakers vigorously waged a mass technical innovation drive to carry out the three major tasks of the technical revolution laid down by the leader.

They installed new aerators to make the air of their shop cleaner, and they introduced a continuous ingot-making method and eliminated heat-affected work at the ingot shop and boosted productivity markedly.

TV sets and transceivers sent by the fatherly leader made their work easier and more joyful, more than halved managing personnel, reduced heating time sharply and increased production.

Workers are enjoying themselves at the overnight rest home



The TV-introduced control room of the steel shop

The deputy shop head led me into the melting ground.

When I got to electric furnace No. 2, he told me a moving story. The fatherly leader had come to the steel shop and walked up to the mouth of the heated furnace to feel what a heat smelters had to bear in working. He had even wiped the sweat from the face of a smelter standing beside him.

When I was looking into the heating furnace, moved by the warm love for steelmakers of the fatherly leader who saw that automation and remote control were introduced in all processes, the TV installed by the furnace indicated the results of analysis of sample molten steel.

According to the deputy shop head, sample molten steel is sent by an device to the lab where it is analyzed in only a few minutes.

The old chief smelter Li Ung Ho said: "Now we smelters do not need to carry hot sample steel to the lab. How good our working conditions are now! In the days under Japanese imperialist rule we were suffocating because there was not an electric fan. Japs did not treat Koreans as human beings."

Feeling satisfied with the results of analysis, the smelters quickly prepared for tapping their furnace.

Instantly through the transceiver slung down from a shoulder of the chief smelter the controller was heard calling for the ladle.

Shortly after the tap-hole was opened and molten steel poured out of it into the ladle with a terrible roar. Then bright red sparks shot up into the air like thousands of shooting stars. The scene was thrilling as if showing the stirring excitement of steelmakers.

I could read a proud joy in the tanned faces of these steelmakers who had fulfilled their monthly plan ten days ahead of schedule and were making continued innovations.

I went from the steel shop to the 6,000-ton press shop, the bloomery and the calcinatory shop. At each shop I saw workers controlling or operating semi-automated, fully-automated or remote-controlled machines and other equipment, so their labour was joyful.

Happy indeed are the workers at the complex who have ushered in the new era of automation, thanks to the profound love and concern of the fatherly leader and the Party centre. And their work is fruitful. In order to repay their love and favour with loyalty, they are now striving, in the high spirits of the victors who have overfulfilled the Six-Year Plan assignments, to mark the 30th birthday of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea with greater labour feats.

MOUNT PAEKDU

Stanley Moore

It stands—a white-robed monument
Its peak of purity prods expansive sky.
So proud, majestic, strong and brave
As though it knows full well
Its revolutionary splendour.

There—in awesome isolation
Caressed by clouds and swept by winter's winds
It takes through its eternal gaze
The land of which it is the roof
Korea.

Once it saw a sad Korea
Which beneath it groaned and cursed,
A plaything of imperialism,
Dark, cruel oppression—and a land
Pleading for a leader.

Were Paekdu gifted with ears
As great as its awesome height
It would have heard oppressing whip,
The marching feet of arrogant foe
The angry murmurs of a subject people.

Perhaps, perhaps some sixty years ago
A snow-filled wind did whisper to the crevices
Telling Paekdu of a call to come
Soon—very soon
A bugle call to revolution.

Can mountains think as men?
Do they too feel the tug
Of patriotism; the call
Of the land from which they grew.
Can they respond to the spirit's whispered will?

Mt. Paekdu did—for such as it
Could ever look down with scorn
Upon the base aggressor
Deaf to all pleas—save those
Which came from its own people.

And deaf it was—until that day
When young man proud and brave
With the flame of freedom in his heart
Faced Mt. Paekdu, and said
"You too must serve your country."

Giant speaks to giant
For the height of Paekdu's peak
Was no greater than the lofty vision
Of he who issued stern command
Of call to country's service.

Those who know Mt. Paekdu's heights
Know them as places wild and rugged
Where hardy men who can respond·
To their austere challenge
Feel the bracing winds of strength within themselves.

No place for weaklings is Mt. Paekdu!
No quisling stooges dare to face its rugged splendour
No arrogant enemy boots
May dare its heights and slopes
For soft hearts quail as they look upwards.

No ordinary man can stand and look eye-straight
At its fearful kingly mane.
But only he whose heart and mind
Are equal to its pride and challenge
As equal as a brother.

Such a man was General KIM IL SUNG
Whose lofty heart and fearless mind
Stood high and proud above his fellows
As Paekdu's peak stood high and proud
Above its fellow mountains.

"Serve me" he dared to ask
The lofties of Korea's peaks.
"Serve me, and in so doing help serve
The people you have seen so long
Badgered by devils from afar".

And thus it was that Paekdu's heights
Joined forces with those who fought
To smash the devils from Japan
And far and wide it was soon known
As Mt. KIM IL SUNG—serving his guerrillas brave.

"Have you not heard?" the old man asked
"Aloft on Mt. Paekdu guerrillas are
Led by he who some close day
Will set our people free
And avenge long suffered wrongs."

(Continued on page 39)

"Korean Children Are Genuine Young Heroes"

The Korean children represent the future of our fatherland and are the masters of the happy future.

They are growing up vigorously without feeling envy toward anything in the world in the kind lap of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the fatherly leader, to become the continuators of our revolutionary cause and the dependable reserve for communist construction, who have good knowledge, lofty moral qualities and sound body.

They fully proved their boundless faithfulness to the fatherly leader, the Party and the revolution in the period of peaceful construction, in the wartime or in the postwar days of the socialist revolution and the building of socialism.

The respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung said:

"...During the great Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialist invaders, our clever members of the Juvenile Corps risked their lives to help our front and rear. They organized young partisan units and bravely fought against the enemy everywhere, as the Party members did, demonstrating thus the very valor of Korean children to the world."

One day of January, 1951, while the whole country was in war flames, Li Byong Sam, a fighter of the Anju young partisan unit, called up by the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League, arrived in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution.

The following morning, a leading functionary of this Committee fetched him.

He entered a big room where numerous cadres had already gathered.

"Should an important meeting have to take place now? Why should they want me to participate in it?" thought he to himself.

While waiting on his chair, this thought would not leave him.

Some minutes later, footsteps were heard in the corridor. Somebody gently opened the door.

Little Byong Sam did not believe his own eyes!

The fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung just came in, whom he had wished so much to see even in dream. It was undoubtedly he, with his face lit by a large smile.

So deeply moved, little Byong Sam stood up like a spring and respectfully bowed to him.

While hugging him kindly like his real son who had been long separated, the fatherly Marshal said to him he must have had a trouble to come a long way in so severe a cold.

Little Byong Sam could not utter a single word. He only sobbed for joy against the breast of the respected Marshal.

Even distributing leaflets among the enemy and fighting against them, at any moment and in any place, he had wished so eagerly to see him.

That was why the joy of little Byong Sam in the arms of the beloved Marshal was so boundless. And only then he learned that the fatherly Marshal had called him up in per-

son.

The more deeply he felt the very fatherly love of the respected Marshal, the more he sobbed.

In spite of his very busy timetable for leading the arduous Fatherland Liberation War to victory, bearing on his shoulders the whole weight of the front and rear, the fatherly Marshal had wished to make acquaintance with an unknown fighter of the Anju young partisan unit and showed him his very warm love.

Kindly caressing the hand of Byong Sam, who sat by him, the respected Marshal asked him when he had come to Pyongyang, where he had spent the night, and where his parents worked.

He still asked him what school the young fighters of his unit belonged to.

"They all studied at the Ripsok Middle School in Ripsok sub-county, Anju county," replied the boy sprightly.

Kindly looking at him, the respected Marshal said that they had fought very valiantly against the enemy, the US imperialist rascals, and he asked him to tell him in detail how they had organized their unit and fought the enemy.

Byong Sam explained in detail to him that they had organized it as taught by him and defended their home villages.

The fatherly leader listened to the boy with much attention.

When little Byong Sam told him how they had boldly attacked the enemy's convoys and airfields, the respected Marshal burst into laughter with great satisfaction.

The boy told him too how they had sent several threatening lettters to the "chief of the village security corps," a jackal of the US imperialists, and how, finally, they had unnoticeably executed him.

After having listened to his story, the fatherly leader praised the boys, saying: "You used a very good method, indeed, and you are very valiant boys. You have fought very well!"

He then said to the cadres around him, in so joyful a tone:

"The young Anju partisans have fought wonderfully. It is a mere marvel, indeed.

"They charted their fighting programme and even specified in it that they would put to death all the traitors in the name of the people. They are the best children in the world. The Korean children are genuine young heroes, indeed.... Their exploits will shine for ever in the history of our fatherland. They also are valuable things, which must be widely known to the world."

Listening to the fatherly Marshal's high praise, tears of happiness streamed down little Byong Sam's cheeks.

Like all other young partisans of this country, the Anju guerrillas were born and grew under the kind solicitude and love of the fatherly Marshal, so that they could become steel ranks that were able to fight so valiantly against the enemy.

When the US imperialists provoked their war of aggression, our clever members of the Juvenile Corps stood up to help the front, energetically singing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung", and when the enemy temporarily occupied their home villages, they fought bravely in arms as the members of the Children's Corps had done during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The respected Marshal kindly asked little Byong Sam about his hope.

So much touched again by the great solicitude of the fatherly Marshal, the boy wept anew for joy, saying:

"Our wish is to join the People's Army in order to fight to the end with a rifle in our hand against the enemy, the US imperialists. I beg you to let us join the People's Army."

As a matter of fact, it was the very aspiration and the unanimous will of all the fighters of the Anju young partisan unit.

The respected Marshal gladly beheld the boy for a while and said that joining the People's Army was quite a good idea, indeed, but he was a bit too young to do it now, he must study and still grow to fight against the Yanks. He thus earnestly told him to study well and further unfailingly become an excellent worker of the country.

Little Byong Sam then took the following secret oath to the respected Marshal:

"Thank you so much, dear leader! From now on, according to your teaching, I will study more assiduously to become your genuine revolutionary fighter."

And he time and again renewed his pledge of loyalty to the respected leader, shedding tears of grateful happiness. The respected leader said that if he had anything to need for his life and studies, he must make it known to him.

He then attentively examined his clothes, cap, underwear and shoes and got worried.

A little later, the boy was aware of the fatherly Marshal's worries about his wears and, ashamed, cast down his eyes.

His house had been destroyed by a wild bombing of the US imperialist air pirates and that was why he still wore autumn garments.

Having noticed it, the respected Marshal caressed again the boy's clothes, and said that he must be very cold in so light-weight underclothing in so icy a weather.

After a short meditation, he said to the cadres:

"Let us make this boy a suit. But as we must send him to a revolutionary school we had better give him an army uniform, we must also prepare gifts for his family."

In the hard days of the bloody anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great leader personally organized the children's company. He gave them his own only woolen blanket and even some grains of maize and he brought them up to be phoenixes for the revolution.

Now too, the fatherly Marshal examined the dress of an unknown fighter from a young partisan unit with the kind care which he took of the garments and shoes of the children's company during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and his solicitude is always so great and his love so warm.

With the boundless glory and joy of having directly seen the respected Marshal, little Byong Sam went back to his village as if he had wings.

He was there again deeply moved and boundlessly joyful.

The respected leader had already forwarded new uniforms, caps, boots, all impregnated with his fatherly love, to little Byong Sam and all his companions of the Anju young partisan unit.

Moreover, worrying about the living conditions of their families who had suffered great plagues by the criminal deeds of the US imperialists, the fatherly Marshal had sent a lot of precious gifts such as rice, cotton, woolen blankets to their parents. And

Party's Guidance of Working People's Organizations in Enhancing Their Role

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The revolution is for the masses of the people; their active participation is essential to its victory."

As the leader said, the party alone cannot make revolution.

Only when broad masses are united closely around the party through education, the revolution can be successful; socialism and communism can be built only by the creative and conscious struggle of millions of the working people.

The masses of the people are the masters of the revolution and construction; they also have an inexhaustible strength to transform nature and society and make a new history.

But, this does not mean that they take part in the revolutionary movement and remake nature and society spontaneously.

The masses who are not conscious politico-ideologically and not organized cannot play a big role in the revolution and construction nor can be a real maker of a new history.

The politico-ideologically conscious and organized masses of the people, however, provide a great driving power of the revolution and construction.

After liberation the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Party, the general staff of the revolution, and, attaching great importance to the position and role of working people's organizations in revolution and construction, formed working people's organizations enlisting different sections of the masses without delay.

Today all our working people are in the working people's organizations according to trades and sections—the Trade Union, the Union of Agricultural Working People, the League of Socialist Working Youth or the Women's Union. There they receive education and conduct political activities.

Our working people's organizations are the transmission belt linking the Party and the masses; they are powerful political bodies that unite all the masses firmly around the Party and push ahead dynamically with the revolution and construction.

The great leader clarified the role and mission of the working people's organizations as the outer organizations of the Party, and strove steadily to strengthen and develop them.

He defined the working people's organizations as bodies for the ideological education of the labouring people.

Our working people's organizations explain the leader's teachings and the policies of the Party and Government, their embodiment, to the masses and skilfully organize and mobilize them to implement them.

The leader also made clear the tasks of the working people's organizations.

The tasks of our working people's organizations are, first, to arm their members thoroughly with the monolithic ideology of the Party and unite them closely around the Party and the leader, and, second, to revolutionize and working-classize them and energetically organize and mobilize them to carry out the Party's policies.

They fulfil their tasks under the guidance of the Party in accordance with their peculiarities.

Our Party has constantly paid deep attention to increasing their independence.

It has carefully guided the working people's organizations to carry out their inner work independently and actively.

It has indicated the orientations of work to the working people's organizations for each period and stage of the revolution and construction and directed them to carry out their work according to the orientations to suit their peculiarities.

The members of our working people's organizations study the respected and beloved leader's great revolutionary ideology and the Party policies, its embodiment, with the "Room for the Study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Ideology" as the centre. The working people's organizations have their own systems of education. Each of them conducts the ideological education of its members by such ways and means as lecture, explanation, talks, reading, propaganda with visual aid, mass cultural work, publications and communication media.

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he had sent them a personal letter in order to thank them for having brought up their sons and daughters so well.

All the addressees shed tears of joy and renewed their pledge of loyalty to the respected Marshal, looking up to his portrait. And keeping his great love in their hearts, they vigorously stepped forward along the only way of their struggle for the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

Kim Hun

The Women's Union runs the "mothers' school" to revolutionize women and elevate their level of general knowledge and culture. The League of Socialist Working Youth operates the "youth school."

Our Party has also led the working people's organizations to properly guide the organizational life of their members.

One of the important methods for revolutionizing and working-classizing the masses is to direct members of the working people's organizations properly to do their organizational life.

Our Party has guided the working people's organizations to enlist all admissible people in them and carefully direct their organizational life.

What is important in the guidance of organizational life is to give assignments to each member of the working people's organizations and direct him to execute them properly.

In the course, the members of the working people's organizations have the spirit of organization, discipline and collectivism, a spirit of valuing their political lives and an ideological preparedness to devote themselves to the good of the organization.

Our Party has led the working people's organizations to do their inner work well and at the same time organize and mobilize energetically their members to implement its lines and policies and to struggle for socialist construction.

The working people's organizations conduct the political work well among the masses so that the latter can fulfil their economic tasks responsibly.

Especially, they direct broad masses to participate in collective innovation drives.

They energetically mobilize their members to overfulfil the state assignments in different branches of the national economy. They also conduct mass movements for technical innovation, invention, introduction of advanced techniques and work methods, for improvement of quality of products and for good care of state and public properties.

Greatest importance is attached to the Chollima workteam movement in the mass innovation drive.

It is a collective innovation movement covering all spheres—production and technology, ideology, culture and morality.

It is organized and guided by the Trade Union in factories and enterprises, the Union of Agricultural Working People in the countryside and the League of Socialist Working Youth in schools.

Our Party pays deep attention to building up strong ranks of nuclei to enhance the role of the working people's organizations.

It pays primary attention to firmly building up the ranks of their cadres.

The cadres of these organizations constitute the leading force of our Party that works with the masses. Our Party guides the working people's organizations to firmly build up the ranks of cadres and core elements and enhance their role and, through them, make all of their members revolutionary soldiers infinitely loyal to the leader by the method of one educating ten, ten a hundred and a hundred a thousand, and get them to implement consciously Party policies.

Our Party has a well-organized system under which it politically helps the working people's organizations to carry out their work independently and creatively in accordance with the Party lines and policies.

The Party Central Committee guides the central committees of the working people's organizations and other Party bodies corresponding working people's organizations.

Our Party boldly assigns work with the masses to the working people's organizations and makes them directly do it.

It also gives deep attention to constantly improving their work system and method to meet the need of reality.

What is important in doing so is to apply thoroughly the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The functionaries of the working people's organizations give priority to political work in all activities and actively help their inferiors, as required by the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method; they go deep among the masses, teach them, learn from them and rely on their strength to solve all problems.

As seen above, since our Party has given its guidance of the working people's organizations in all their activities, their role has steadily risen.

Our Party has solved independently and creatively the problem of elevating the role of the working people's organizations, in keeping with the fundamental interests of our revolution.

This represents a brilliant embodiment of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche thought on building the working people's organizations.

Our working people's organizations have organized the broad sections of people and educated them to rally closely around the leader; they energetically organize and mobilize them for the revolution and construction; and they train a great number of nuclei as dependable reserves of the Party, supplement the ranks of the Party and raise reserves of cadres.

2,500-h.p. Diesel Engine "Kumsong" Made

The hero-workers, technicians and three-revolution team members of the Chollima Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Plant honoured with the "Order of Kim Il Sung" recently turned out a 2,500-h.p. diesel engine "Kumsong".

This new-type engine suits our country's terrain and railways as well as the physical features of Koreans.

They made it in a little over 60 days through a vigorous speed campaign.

The production of the 2,500-h.p. diesel engine will contribute to implementing more thoroughly the Party's policy of fully meeting the fast-growing demand for transport by introducing modern, heavy-duty and high-speed means of transport and properly combining electric and diesel traction.

Sovereignty Is Each Nation's Right and Basis of Independence, Prosperity and Real International Cooperation

Today, a fierce struggle is going on between independence and domination, between the revolutionary forces and counterrevolutionary forces in the international arena.

Hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America, who long suffered imperialist-colonialist oppression, are courageously waging a sacred liberation struggle or are dynamically forging ahead along the path to independence and self-support, firmly taking their destiny in their hands, in order to consolidate national independence and revolutionary gains they have already won.

In a desperate effort to save themselves from their doom, the US-led imperialists are employing the crafty double-dealing tactics; they are trying to swallow up small nations one by one and make Asians, Africans and Latin Americans fight among themselves on their respective continents while seeking to improve their relations with big countries.

However, neither war of aggression and armed suppression nor double-dealing tactics and neo-colonialist policy can save the imperialists from their doom.

The imperialists are getting hit harder everywhere in the world and driven out. Today those peoples, who were exploited and oppressed in the past under imperialist-colonialist rule, have emerged as the master-ruler of the world firmly taking their destinies in their hands.

Ours is an era of Juche, an era of independence. It is the irresistible trend of our era that imperialism goes to ruin and the masses of the people win their liberation struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Independence is each nation's right; no nation wants to be subjugated by anybody or to allow its dignity to be trampled underfoot. Independence is prerequisite for national welfare and honour and a nation with an independent spirit alone can achieve genuine independence and prosperity." ("The Peoples of the Third World Who Advance under the Uplifted Banner of Independence Will Certainly Win Their Revolutionary Cause," Eng. ed., p. 5.)

Independence is vital to man. People do not want to depend upon or be subjugated by others. Independent people alone can hold to their position as the master of nature and society and perform their role and mission as the maker of history, the transformer of nature and society.

Defence of independence is each nation's sacred right. A people with an independent spirit can establish an independent government, build an independent national economy and national culture, guard themselves and be completely equal in the international relations.

That is why people unyieldingly struggle to defend independence against all the reactionary forces and the imperialists-colonialists who trample it underfoot.

Our era, when imperialism falls and the masses of the people triumph, demands the peoples of all countries maintain independence and resolutely fight to protect it.

Independence provides a sure guarantee of success in the revolution and construction in each country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The master of the revolution in each country is its people themselves. Therefore, the people of each country should solve all the problems arising in the revolutionary struggle and construction work by their own efforts from independent and creative stands, in the attitude of a master towards the revolution of their country." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Secretary-General of Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship," Eng. ed., p. 20.)

All the revolutionary struggles of peoples, after all, aim to attain freedom from class or national domination and defend independence. The struggle for socialism and communism too, is, in the long run, a battle to free people from all sorts of subjugation and enable them to live independent and creative lives as the masters of nature and society.

Today the revolutionary struggle and construction work go on in all regions of the world with each country as a unit. The masters of revolution in each country are its people, and each people contribute to the world revolution by responsibly carrying out the revolution in their country.

Only by maintaining independence and responsibly carrying out the revolution of their country from independent and creative stands, can the people of each country perform their role properly as the masters of the revolution and construction.

Independence is the firm basis of the close unity of the world revolutionary forces and their strengthened cooperation and solidarity.

All the revolutionary forces with different features can closely unite because they all alike aspire after independence; the principle of independence is the solid basis of the close unity of all the revolutionary forces.

The strong unity of the world revolutionary people based on independence is a decisive condition for the dynamic development of the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

There is no country on earth whose sovereignty is not violated or threatened by the imperialists, the US imperialists in particular.

US imperialism is the common enemy of the peoples of all countries fighting for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism.

Without struggle against imperialism, particularly US imperialism, there cannot be any revolutionary struggle or democratic movement.

In recent years the socialist and national-liberation forces have grown and the US-led imperialists suffered strong blows at the hands of the world people and thus their position has become more difficult. So the imperialists are resorting to the crafty double-dealing tactics; they are trying to sow discord between the revolutionary countries and the socialist countries, split the world revolutionary forces and destroy small nations one by one while keeping good relations with big countries.

In doing this they use great-power chauvinism and world hegemonism as an important means.

In order to dynamically advance the joint anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle, therefore, it is imperative for all the revolutionary countries and peoples of the world to resolutely oppose great-power chauvinism and flunkeyism and steadfastly maintain independence.

When the peoples of all countries fight relentlessly against all forms of imperialism-colonialism and great-power chauvinism and world hegemonism from thoroughpaced anti-imperialist and independent stands, their joint anti-imperialist struggle will advance forcefully on a sound basis and the imperialists will have no room on earth to set foot on and meet final destruction.

Unity and solidarity of the world revolutionary people based on independence provide decisively favourable conditions for building an independent national economy in the newly-independent countries.

The peoples free of imperialist yoke have to build independent national economies to consolidate their national independence and enrich, strengthen and develop their countries. This is an urgent task set before them at present. In order to successfully carry out this task it is important for the third world countries in the same situation to strengthen cooperation between themselves while following the revolutionary principle of self-reliance.

When more than a hundred countries of the third world firmly unite politically and conduct close economic-technical cooperation between themselves while consistently defending their independence, they can put forth great strength and successfully frustrate the neo-colonialist policy of the imperialists and their economic and cultural penetration and build their independent na-

tional economies without the aid of big countries.

Independence and strong unity of the peoples based on it are a sure guarantee of victory and success in their struggle for establishing a new international order which suits the changed historical circumstances.

Today in the international arena a demand for establishment of a new international order based on independence and equality is growing stronger with each passing day.

Aspiration for independent development against US imperialist domination is mounting daily even in advanced capitalist countries of the second world, to say nothing of the socialist countries and the third world countries.

The present situation urgently demands the destruction of the old international order set up for the world domination and supremacy of a few imperialist powers and the establishment of a new international order which enables all nations, big or small, to enjoy independence and equality.

Only by maintaining independence and fighting in firm unity under the banner of independence, can the peoples establish such new world order.

All this shows that adherence to the independent principle is a constant demand of all progressive movements and revolutionary development in our age and the key to success in revolution and construction, social progress and cooperation on a worldwide scale.

All the world revolutionary countries' and progressive peoples' consistent maintenance of the independent principle and their firm unity based on it are the sure guarantee of triumphal march of all the revolutionary struggles and democratic movements and rapid historical progress in our era, the era of independence.

The independent principle is an unshakable principle governing all the activities of our Party and the Government of our Republic, as stated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader of our Party and people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, fathered the immortal Juche idea at the dawn of our era, and brightly lit up the road to victory in our revolution.

By firmly equipping our people with the Juche idea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung rooted up flunkeyism which had historically come down and successfully carried out the cause of ideological emancipation, thus making our people settle all problems independently and creatively.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung defined Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-defence in guarding the nation as the invariable principle of our Party and the Government of our Republic and wisely guided them to thoroughly implement it to work a great historic miracle of turning ours into a powerful independent socialist country from an imperialist colony.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party and the Government of our Republic have made splendid achievements in the revolution and construction by firmly adhering to the independent principle in all fields and settling all problems in conformity with the actual situation of our country and the demand of our people.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic have admirably carried into effect the independent foreign policy, so that the international position of our Republic has risen and the international solidarity with our revolution strengthened and we have many friends internationally.

Our people enjoy active support and sympathy of the world people especially in their struggle to expose and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and the south Korean reactionaries and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic will, as ever, strive to strengthen friendship and solidarity with other countries on the basis of independence, holding fast to the independent principle in all spheres with the immortal Juche idea as their sole guide.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic will do everything they can to strengthen militant solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, develop the relations of economic cooperation and friendship with the third world countries and strengthen solidarity with the new-emerging forces, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

JOINT STATEMENT

On the Occasion of the "Month of Anti-US Joint Struggle for Forcing the US Imperialist Aggression Troops out of South Korea"

Every year the world peace-loving people observe the period from June 25 when the US imperialists started the Korean war to July 27 when they knelt down before the Korean people and signed the Armistice Agreement as the "Month of Anti-US Joint Struggle for Forcing the US Imperialist Aggression Troops out of South Korea" and conduct a widespread campaign to condemn the US imperialists and express support for and solidarity with the Korean people's just cause of national reunification.

Twenty-five years have passed since the US imperialists ignited the war of aggression in Korea and twenty-two years since the armistice was realised in Korea. But the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea which the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world aspire after so ardently has not been realised nor has the armistice been converted into a durable peace.

Owing to the schemes of the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique to perpetuate the split of the nation and their manoeuvres to unleash another war, a grave difficulty has been created in the way of the reunification of the country and the danger of war is increasing with each passing day in Korea.

Of late, the US imperialists are further intensifying their manoeuvres for aggression and war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in an attempt to keep hold on south Korea indefinitely as the last stronghold for maintaining their colonial ruling system crumbling in the whole area of Asia.

The US imperialists have disclosed their aggressive nature all the more fully, ranting that they would observe the "defence commitments" to south Korea and that they have "no plan to withdraw the US troops" from south Korea with a view to bracing up the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are trembling with uneasiness at the sight of the defeat of the puppet cliques in Cambodia and South Viet Nam. They have gone the length of openly resorting to a "threat," raving that they would "use nuclear weapons" against the DPRK.

The US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are further reinforcing the US troops occupying south Korea and the puppet army, newly building or expanding military bases in different parts of south Korea on an extensive scale, continuously shipping large quantities of various modern weapons and military equipment into south Korea and feverishly speeding up war preparations. They are staging "war exercises," such as "US-south Korea joint military exercises" and "civilian anti-air raid exercises" almost every day and creating a war climate throughout south Korea. At the same time, they are frequently committing armed provocations in the area along the Military Demarcation Line against the northern half of the Republic and dispatching military aircraft and warships into the territorial air and waters of the Republic ceaselessly to commit espionage and hostile acts, thereby deliberately increasing tension

in Korea.

At the instigation of US imperialism, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are ever more viciously manoeuvring to create "two Koreas" and keep the country and the nation divided for ever and running wild in the fascist suppression of the south Korean people.

In an attempt to put down the ever-mounting anti-"government" and anti-fascist struggle of the people in south Korea, the south Korean puppet clique, vociferating about the fictitious "threat of southward aggression," proclaimed a state of war in south Korea and "emergency measure No. 9" and are committing the bestial atrocities of indiscriminately arresting, imprisoning and murdering workers, peasants, youths and students, intellectuals, religious believers and people of other strata in south Korea.

The Japanese militarists are further intensifying their reinvasion of south Korea, zealously indicating the US imperialist aggression troops' permanent occupation of south Korea and actively encouraging the treacherous scheme of the south Korean puppet clique to perpetuate the split of the nation.

Owing to the criminal manoeuvres of the US imperialists and their puppets, now there permanently exists the danger of war in Korea, the country remains split as ever and the Korean people undergo great national misfortunes and sufferings.

All facts show that US imperialism is the ringleader obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the chieftain constantly menacing peace in Korea and Asia.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who seek their personal wealth and glory and try to realise their wild ambition for long-term office by selling off the country and the nation to the foreign imperialist aggressors are never-to-be-condoned treacherous splittists and ferocious fascist hangmen.

We scathingly condemn the schemes of US imperialism and its lackeys to perpetuate the split of the nation and unleash a war, going against the trend of the present time, as a grave threat to peace in Asia and the world and a naked challenge to the entire Korean people in the north and the south and the world progressive people who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The situation created in Korea today urgently demands the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea and an end to US aggression in Korea and its interference in her domestic affairs.

Unless the US troops wearing the emblem of the "UN forces" are withdrawn from south Korea, peace cannot be guaranteed in Korea and Asia nor can the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea be realised.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our people, has said:

"Our stand on the question of national reunification remains unchanged. We invariably hold fast to the policy that the reunification of the country should be realised independently without the interference of any outside forces, on democratic principles and by peaceful means."

In continuously clamouring about the nonexistent "threat of southward aggression" today the US imperialists pursue the sinister aim to arrest the ever-mounting struggle of the people against fascism and for democracy in south Korea, justify their aggression troops' permanent occupation of south Korea and cover up their "two Koreas" plot and war policy.

The DPRK has declared more than once that it has no intention to "invade the south" and put forward many reasonable proposals to consolidate peace in Korea and achieve her independent and peaceful reunification and proposed to the United States to discuss the question of the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea and the conclusion of a peace agreement to create favourable circumstances for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

But the United States and the south Korean rulers accepted none of our just, peace-loving suggestions. On the contrary, they are keying up tension in Korea.

Peace or war in Korea—today this matter depends, after all, on the attitude of the United States which actually holds all power in south Korea and lords it over there.

The Korean people do not want a war, much less a fratricidal war.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, has said:

"If the enemy ignites war recklessly, we shall resolutely answer it with war and completely destroy the aggressors.

"In this war we will only lose the Military Demarcation Line and will gain the country's reunification."

The US imperialists must look squarely at today's reality and stop running riot.

If US imperialism and its lackeys persist in their reckless war manoeuvres, ignoring our repeated warnings, they will gain nothing but only hasten their own destruction.

In face of the stubborn struggle of the people, today the US imperialists are hard hit and kicked out of different parts of Asia, so they cannot stay in south Korea indefinitely.

Where there are exploitation and oppression, there is always resistance and where there is resistance, there always breaks out the revolutionary struggle of the people.

The resentment and indignation of the people are now pent up and smouldering in south Korea.

If revolution takes place in south Korea, the people in the northern half of the Republic, as one and the same nation, will not just look upon it with folded arms but will actively support the south Korean people.

If the United States does not want to sustain a heavier defeat in Korea, it must stop backing the treacherous forces opposed by the people in south Korea, give up the aggressive design to keep south Korea as its permanent colony and military base by creating "two Koreas" and withdraw all its troops present in south Korea carrying the signboard of the "UN forces."

If the US troops pull out of south Korea and a democratic figure with national conscience comes into power in south Korea as demanded by its people, we will firmly guarantee a durable peace in Korea and successfully solve the question of Korea's reunification among Koreans themselves by peaceful means.

There can be no reason or pretext whatsoever for the US imperialist aggressors to remain in south Korea.

As long as the US imperialist aggressors keep occupying south Korea the Korean people will continue to wage a powerful, nationwide struggle for their withdrawal from south Korea and invariably exert all their efforts to reunify the divided country independently and peacefully.

The struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea and the attainment of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is an important link in the chain of the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle going on on a world-wide scale.

The peace-loving people the world over always express active support for and solidarity with the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

On the occasion of the "Month of Anti-US Joint Struggle for Forcing the US Imperialist Aggression Troops out of South Korea," the entire Korean people express deep thanks to the governments of various countries, international democratic organisations, foreign progressive public organisations and individual personages for their active support and encouragement to our just struggle.

We ardently appeal to the governments and peoples of the socialist countries, Asian, African and Latin-American countries and all the peace-loving countries of the world, international democratic organisations, solidarity committees supporting the struggle of

the Korean people, progressive political parties, public organisations and public and political figures of various countries to launch a powerful joint struggle in various forms for the early withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops wearing the mask of the "UN forces" from south Korea to consolidate peace in Korea and realise her independent and peaceful reunification.

The strengthening of international solidarity with the just cause of the Korean people constitutes an important guarantee for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and contributes to consolidating peace in Asia and the world.

Upholding the three principles and five-point proposition of national reunification laid down by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the entire Korean people in the north and the south will frustrate the machinations of the domestic and foreign splittists and definitely carry out the historic cause of national reunification with their united might under the active support and encouragement of the world progressive people.

Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland
Korean National Peace Committee
Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People
Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity
General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea
Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea
League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea
Korean Democratic Women's Union
General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea
Korean Journalists' Union
Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association
Korean Democratic Scientists' Association
Korean Students' Committee

Pyongyang June 24, 1975

Supporting and Encouraging the Patriotic Struggle of South Korean People Is Our Bounden Duty

The revolutionary struggle of the people for democratization of society and the country's reunification is gaining in scope and strength as the days go by in south Korea, a half of our country.

The people in the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regard it as their bounden national duty actively to support and encourage the patriotic struggle of the south Korean people against US imperialism and its stooges.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Being the same nation, we regard it as our bounden duty to actively support and encourage the just struggle of the south Korean people." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Secretary-General of Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship," Eng. ed., pp. 8-9.)

Our people are a nation of the same blood. They had lived together on one territory over a long historical period, sharing their destiny with each other, and they had fought together for the same purpose.

The glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung marked a new epoch in the history of our people's struggle for national dignity and sovereignty.

Under the outstanding guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, the entire Korean people closely united and waged a bloody war of resistance against the Japanese imperialist robbers and for national independence and liberty, and restored their fatherland at last. This was a demonstration of the unbreakable united strength of our people, our nation, who boundlessly respected the great leader and rallied closely around him.

Our people had lived and fought together through a long history. They had never been separated and they can never be split because they are a single nation.

Today, our people live, torn apart in the north and south, because of US imperialist occupation of south Korea. But, this can never change the singleness of our nation which had historically formed and cemented.

US imperialist occupation of south Korea brings misfortunes and sufferings on the entire Korean people—the south Korean people and their compatriots in the northern half. A tumor in a place of body pains the whole organism.

It is only too natural that being their compatriots, the people in the northern half of the Republic should not treat the south Korean people as foreigners nor be indifferent to their misfortunes and sufferings.

The people in the northern half cannot look with folded arms on the south Korean people shedding blood in their struggle against all sorts of exploitation and oppression of foreign imperialists and their stooges.

The struggle of the south Korean people is a struggle against the exploitation and oppression of US imperialism and its stooges,

the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and against their colonial-fascist rule. It vitally affects the interests of the whole nation.

It is a lofty national duty for the people in the northern half of the Republic to support and encourage the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people.

The reason is that their struggle is just in its character and content.

Theirs is a struggle against the fascist rule of US imperialism and its stooges and for the democratization of south Korean society and the realization of the country's reunification; it is a patriotic struggle to save the country and the nation and a just struggle for the right to existence and freedom.

The colonial-fascist rule and splitting manoeuvres of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique bring unbearable misfortunes and sufferings on the south Korean people.

Under the double and treble exploitation and oppression of the foreign imperialists and their stooges the south Korean people are in rags and go hungry and they are denied even the elementary democratic freedom and the right to existence.

From their actual life, the south Korean people have keenly realized that they can not win human dignity and national sovereignty without overthrowing the fascist terror rule of US imperialism and its stooges, democratizing south Korean society and without reunifying the country.

The democratization of south Korean society and the materialization of national reunification are not only the urgent demand of the south Korean people but also the national task of all our people. Only when south Korean society is democratized is it possible to achieve the sovereignty of the south Korean people; their sovereignty is prerequisite to national sovereignty on a country-wide scale. The country's reunification is necessary to free the south Korean people from colonial slavery and bring about the complete independence of the country.

The establishment of national sovereignty on a Korea-wide scale against all sorts of subordination and humiliation is not a task to be undertaken only by the people in one half of the country, the north or south.

The people in the north and south share one destiny and purpose as a single nation and are of the same ancestry, of the same blood.

The south Korean people are an indivisible member of this large national family.

It is quite natural, therefore, that the people in the northern half of the Republic should regard the misfortunes of the south Korean people as their own and share with them the responsibility for struggle for national dignity and sovereignty.

No matter where they live—in the north or the south, at home or overseas, Koreans should always support and encourage each other for the completion of the national cause because they are one nation.

In order to win ultimate victory in their struggle against the outside forces and their puppets, the south Korean people themselves must turn out as one in the struggle against the enemies, and at the same time the people in the northern half should strongly support and encourage their patriotic struggle.

The northern half of the Republic is the beacon of hope and the source of fresh strength for the fighting south Korean people.

The south Korean people have a strong longing for the prospering and thriving northern half of the Republic and see their hopeful future in it; they gain firm confidence of victory and great courage from the strengthening and developing revolutionary base of the northern half.

When the people in the northern half support and encourage their struggle more actively, the south Korean people will be able to establish an overwhelming superiority, in strength, over the counterrevolutionary forces—US imperialism and its stooges and

rain fatal blows on the ferocious enemies.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the support of the people in the northern half of the Republic for the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people is designed to solve the domestic affair of our nation by itself.

To settle the domestic affair of our nation by itself means solving it by the united efforts of the socialist forces in the northern half and the democratic forces in south Korea.

Unity is the sure guarantee of victory in all revolutionary struggles.

National unity is essential to victory in the struggle against the enemy, because our people are in direct confrontation with US imperialism, the most heinous imperialism in the world, and its stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Our people's national unity can be really steady and sure only when the patriotic forces in the north and south strengthen.

Today the northern half of the Republic has become a dependable stronghold for the completion of our national cause and its revolutionary forces are invincible. The northern half of the DPRK is a prop and core of national unity.

If the south Korean people win their struggle against the outside forces and puppets and achieve the democratization of society, the people in the north and south of Korea will be able to carry the national cause of the country's reunification to success by their united strength.

The people in the northern half of the Republic will more actively support and encourage the just patriotic struggle of the south Korean people in order to solve by the Koreans themselves the problem of national reunification, our nation's internal affair of establishing national sovereignty and independence on a country-wide scale.

Kim Bok Gon

(Continued from page 24)

The stars that once did only make
The night time snow sheen with subdued light,
Now shown down on gallant men
Inflamed with spirit, their iron will forged
In furnace of their General's leadership.

Ever there and ever mighty
Its highest peak did fly the flag
The rich Red Flag
Of national revolution
And in that cradle was revolution born and nurtured.

Mt. Paekdu—you stand today
Not alone in splendid snow-white solitude
But a soaring mount from whose heights ring
The victory bells of revolution
The symphony of the Leader.

And every day from far and wide
The people come in joyous awe
That they might capture for themselves the spirit
Which set their country free; and take the road
To revolution.

Great KIM IL SUNG!
Your mountain heard your call.
Great KIM IL SUNG!
Your country's highest peak did match your vision
And now looks down upon a nation freed.

And it is said that he who would respond
To the stirring call of revolution
Must ascend Mt. Paekdu's peaks
And hear the icy winds still whisper
"You too must serve your country."

SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE'S MOUNTING ANTI-FASCIST, DEMOCRATIZATION STRUGGLE

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Encouraged by the successful socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, the people of all strata in south Korea are waging an increasingly dynamic struggle against fascism and for democracy, and the colonial military fascist rule of US imperialism and its stooges is sinking into a serious crisis."

With boundless respect for and intense loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius, the sun of the nation and legendary hero, today the south Korean people are vigorously waging an anti-US, anti-fascist democratization struggle under the revolutionary banner of the ever-victorious great Juche idea, looking up to the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has turned into a socialist paradise as a beacon of hope.

In the course of this proud struggle, "societies for the study of Kimilsungism" and "societies for the study of the great Juche idea" have appeared in different parts of south Korea; the Revolutionary Party for Reunification guided by the immortal Juche idea has strengthened and developed into an invincible, guiding vanguard detachment which, rooted deeply among the masses of the people, leads confidently the south Korean revolution from victory to victory.

The result is that the ranks of revolutionaries of Juche type infinitely faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, are daily expanding and the revolutionary ranks centring on the Revolutionary Party for Reunification are being dyed with the immortal Juche idea.

This is a decisive guarantee which enables the south Korean people to carry the national-liberation, people's democratic revolution to victory as the master of the south Korean revolution under the bright rays of the ever-victorious great Juche idea.

Immensely encouraged by the recent victory of the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle in the world, in Indochina in particular, the south Korean people are filled with a determination to wage a more resolute anti-US, anti-fascist democratization struggle.

The anti-fascist democratization struggle of the young students and other people in south Korea is growing stronger day by day in defiance of the brutal fascist repression, rapidly developing into a south Korea-wide anti-US, anti-fascist democratization resistance

The journalists and editors of the daily "Choson Ilbo" resolutely fight against the press gag by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique

Yonse University students in Seoul are out in the anti-fascist democratization struggle for freedom and justice

to overthrow the colonial-military fascist rule of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their stooges.

The south Korean young students and other people started again a strong anti-"government," anti-fascist democratization struggle, shouting, "Down with the Pak regime!" in October 1973. Since then, in order to stem their struggle, the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have adopted a succession of atrocious fascist repression measures including "Emergency Measures" and "Alert A," fabricated the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy," the "August 15 shooting incident" and the "spy cases" one after another and frantically kicked up "anti-communist" rackets and staged farcical "national referendum" and "release" and other variety shows to fool the people.

Guided by the ever-victorious great Juche idea in their righteous patriotic struggle, the south Korean people of all strata—the workers, peasants, young students, intellectuals and religious men—could advance vigorously towards victory, clearing their way of struggle, in spite of all sorts of fascist suppression and appeasement and deception by the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Kim In Hwan, a cadre of the Seoul Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, said:

"By strengthening the Party, guiding correctly the present anti-fascist democratization struggle and skilfully leading the revolution for reunification under the banner of the great Juche idea, the all-conquering banner, our Revolutionary Party for Reunification will surely entomb the cursed Pak Jung Hi clique in this land, drive out the US imperialist aggressors and complete the historic cause of the country's reunification."

Representing the unanimous will of the south Korean students fighting stubbornly in the van of the anti-fascist democratization struggle, a university student in Seoul O Myong Sik said:

"The great Juche idea of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, is a banner of our struggle. Ever-victorious is our struggle fought under the banner of Juche."

Today south Korean young students and people are vigorously fighting to overthrow the Pak Jung Hi fascist "regime," the tool of colonial rule for US imperialism, democratize south Korean society and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, crying, "Down with the Pak regime!" "Abolish the revitalized constitution and introduce a democratic constitution!" "Punish the author of the torture politics right away!" "Pak regime, answer for national split with resignation!" "Guarantee free discussion and participation in the reunification cause!"

Notable in the just struggle of young students is that their struggle shows a trend towards a greater revolutionary storm. This is proved by the fact that several thousand students of Seoul, Koryo, Yonse, Riwha Women's, Chungang, Kyonghui Universities and other universities bravely staged demonstrations and fought stone battles every day in March and April to overthrow the fascist "regime" of Pak Jung Hi, the lone puppet of US imperialism, in spite of the bloody armed suppres-

sion by the puppet riot police.

On April 3 more than 2,000 students of Seoul University issued the April 3 declaration on the first anniversary of the resistance for anti-dictatorship and democracy waged under the name of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy and staged a strong demonstration, shouting, "Abolish the revitalized constitution!" "Expel and punish the author of torture politics!" and "Immediately remit the punishment of all those involved in the case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy and restore rights to them!"

Then they rushed to the front gate of the 8th army headquarters of the aggression troops of US imperialism, enemy No. 1 of our people, and courageously held an anti-US demonstration.

This mass demonstration shows convincingly that the just anti-fascist democratization struggle of the south Korean young students and other people has developed into an anti-US, anti-fascist struggle.

Meanwhile, the south Korean working class is also vigorously fighting for anti-fascism and democratization.

In September last year, more than 6,500 workers in Ulsan, South Kyongsang Province, rose in a revolt against the US imperialists and the fascist Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, shouting, "Let's put an end to intelligence and suppression politics!" "We are starving. Boost wages!" "Give us freedom to form trade union!" and "We oppose the deceptive 'union-management co-operation'!" They reflected the unanimous demand of the south Korean working class.

This was the first, largest violent struggle in the south Korean working-class movement in these ten-odd years.

After that there were separate struggles of the workers of different factories or enterprises and the south Korea-wide struggles of the workers in different industrial branches. In the course, their struggles became more organized and solidarity further strengthened between them in their struggles.

This is proved clearly by the mass struggle of more than 3,000 workers of the Anam Industrial Company in Seoul, the joint struggle of more than 26,000 workers of cotton textile mills all over south Korea for the right to live and the struggles of the workers in 17 industrial branches and the workers in the fields of transport and metal industry for wage hike.

All this shows that the anti-US, anti-fascist democratization struggle of the south Korean workers, peasants, young students, intellectuals, religionists and broad sections of other people is rapidly mounting higher and higher with a formidable force under the bright rays of the respected and beloved leader's great Juche idea and that the great revolutionary event to destroy the bulwark of the colonial-military fascist rule of US imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is drawing near.

Kim Hung Gon

The opposition party members stage a strong demonstration despite of fascist suppression of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique

Coming Front

Follows the summary account of the article "Coming Front" carried by the May 1975 issue of the Japanese magazine "Sekai" in its series "Dispatches from South Korea."

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Worsening Aftereffects

(March 3, 1975 dispatch)

Now south Korea is so frantic that people find it hard to follow everything new. A national referendum was held on February 12. From February 15 anti-government personages and students were set free, upon whom life and other heavy sentences had been imposed. But this did not bring social security but only increased social disorder. I think that this is because the aftereffects are pretty serious.

Today the advertisement section of the paper "Tonga Ilbo" gave in five columns "A Protest Addressed to Your Excellency President" in the name of the "Dinner Party for Collecting Money to Relieve Tonga Ilbo," one of the organizations of south Koreans in the United States.

It reads in part: "Unending suppressions of human rights after Your Excellency's seizure of power—emergency measures, amendment of the constitution, national referendums, gag, repression of students and religious circles, illegal arrest and imprisonment, tortures—wounded the pride of us, overseas Korean nationals."

The recent referendum and release of democratic figures and students are not a solution of the problem but the start of a new, bigger problem.

The government authorities' systematic frauds in the referendum are gradually coming to light.

The government says that they spent 1,500,000,000 *won* on the referendum, but the outs state that they used more than 100,000,000,000 *won*. As if to clarify the truth, mass communication media exposed that currency had inflated by 190,700,000,000 *won* by February 10, three days before the referendum. They stated that the government institutions spent 122,200,000,000 *won* and the agricultural co-ops 68,500,000,000 *won*, and that the huge amount of money went to town and country—5,000,000 *won* to each urban *dong* and at least 500,000 *won* to each rural village.

The money was distributed among the poor in the name of the wage paid in advance, saying they would find them jobs. It is clear that there will be no new projects in the cold winter. Most of the huge amount of money was, in fact, spent directly on plots and mobilization of people for frauds in the referendum. For an instance. Chairman of a voting administration committee in Seoul stole 1,000 ballots. The stolen ballots are said to have been distributed among *dong* heads and members of the government party in advance, so that each cast 50 to 100 votes. More surprising than this is that the public procurator's office arrested and imprisoned those ballot stuffers who told the truth of their fraud but connived at people who ordered the fraud, ascribing their illicit acts to a "mistake" in business work As to such practices, a reporter, a friend of mine, said:

"The national referendum was tantamount to getting a cat to keep fish. In Kangwon Province where armymen are massed, the number of people who participated in voting and cast approval ballots was greater than in other areas. The reason was that beforehand armymen cast yes votes in the presence of their superiors. In the morning I rode about the polling booths in Seoul. But there I found only a few old men and women. So I had to report that 11 per cent of voters had cast ballots by 11 in the morning. Voting by proxy was concentrically conducted towards 2 to 3 in the afternoon. Those who came to vote a little later were dumbfounded to find that their own ballots had already been cast. Such voting by proxy was carried out beforehand throughout south Korea, in the countryside in particular.

"Such frauds cost them much."

According to him, the total approval votes are estimated at 20 to 35 per cent at the most. Needless to say, if a fair voting had been conducted, the percentage would have been much smaller. And then he concluded:

"In the recent national referendum the opposition forces have won a great victory.

"Pak Jung Hi himself knows his defeat better. Hence, he could not take the drastic measures he had planned, after the national referendum. Pak Jung Hi

cannot rule people by force any longer.

"The United States also must know this. If the United States and Japan continue to support the Pak regime, he would meet the same end as Lon Nol in Cambodia did, we are sure."

It is interpreted that the failure in the national referendum led to the adoption of an "uncommon decisive measure" to release some of the imprisoned on February 15. This new measure was needed, above all, to escape the attacks on the irregularities in the national referendum. But this release farce could not help the Pak regime out of the crisis. The first student released from prison on the first day said in his first statement that the case of the "National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" was an out-and-out fabrication. Prelate Chi Hak Sun called upon 20,000 people, who came to welcome his release, to restore democracy. His half-white hair had turned snow-white when he was set free. Afraid of the disclosure of the truth, the Central Intelligence Agency handcuffed a personage and took him to a hospital on his release.

The villains of the agency forced the released to write the letters "Long live General Kim Il Sung" under the excuse of seeing his handwriting and tortured him. And then they offered his handwriting to public procurators to use it as a material evidence in accusation. Electric tortures were inflicted on many young people. A rack called "Genghis Khan" was designed to skin off people.

Last year there was a rumour about Professor Che Jong Gil's suicide in the course of investigation at the Central Intelligence Agency. But the truth is that the misuse of the electric torturing apparatus killed him.

The released renewed their resolve to fight and exposed the truth of the tortures they had suffered. This upset the Pak regime, which went backward. It threatened that as it did not pardon their crime but stopped the execution of their punishment, it would re-imprison them if they went against the grain with it. The released are now not in a position freely to attend a prayer meeting. For fear of turning schools into a "political theatre," the Pak regime says that unless the released students repent of their crimes, they are not allowed to return to their schools. The Yonse University authorities, however, decided to reinstate the released professors and students and came out against the Ministry of Education.

Now the Pak regime cannot confidently reach a definite decision. Afraid that the return of the released students to their schools would bring a serious consequence, the Pak regime banned their "reinstatement at schools." But this became the cause and excuse of their resistance. The students are said to maintain: "If we fail to return to our schools, we shall devote ourselves to the movement for restoring democracy."

Some students state openly: "If we are unable to return to our schools we must be allowed to go back to prison." Now the Pak regime is between two fires.

The notes after release from prison "1974—A Stormy Year" written by poet Kim Ji Ha gave another shock to the Pak regime. In his notes he exposed that the case of the "National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" was a fabrication and he bared the truth of tortures. He made it clear that the People's Revolutionary Party's scheme for the establishment of a Red government was concocted by tortures. He also expressed his fervent indignation with the fabrication of the case of the "National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy."

He concluded his notes by saying:

"My body will fight on until it meets my soul, even until it is beaten and clubbed to dust and flown in the wind.

"This noble spirit fights against the inhuman creatures who commit indecent acts for power.

"Therefore, the victory in this battle will be the triumph of the human spirit or a real revolution."

The exposure of the tortures inflicted upon those involved in the case of the "National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" has developed to the disclosure by the former 12 National Assemblymen from the New Democratic Party of the truth of their tortures. Revealing the truth of tortures, the daily "Tonga Ilbo" entitled: "For 72 Hours in Nudity, Not Allowed to Sleep and the Whole Body Beaten"; "Gendarmerie Unclothes, Beats Unconscious, Dashes Water and Beats Again"; "Hung Down Upside-down, Water Poured and Lost Consciousness, Attempt Suicide Unable to Bear Insult and Tortures"; "Naked, Hands and Feet Bound, Hung Down Upside-down with a Stick, Water Run into Nose and Mouth"; "Comes to Sense to Find Naked and Bound, Wife Arrested and Roughly Handled."

People are said to be tortured as they refuse to support Pak Jung Hi's revitalized dictatorship. But President Pak and his outfit have never spoken of such tortures. They know full well the truth and it will come to light sooner or later. Nevertheless, they are telling a whole pack of lies. So, it may be said without exaggeration that this is precisely the ruling method of the Pak regime. In fact the people are well aware of tortures. If they admit the truth, they will lose totally the moral support of the people.

A businessman lamented that the Pak regime has taken no step whatsoever to meet the international economic crisis. It did nothing at all after the unsuccessful credit-begging tour of European countries. South Korea is in a ferment. So the Pak regime is desperate to maintain power. I asked the businessman about his position. His answer was impressive:

"We are thinking of not the way out of the present difficulty but the way to survive after the collapse of the Pak regime. April and May are said to be the months of serious crisis. We are more anxious about our fate, as we have been branded by the popular masses as the accomplices of the Pak regime."

In such situation, can the Pak regime survive? This do all people wonder.

The government announced personnel change in the military. All commanding officers from the chief of general staff down to battalion commanders have been changed.

An officer is not allowed to command a unit for a long time. The reason is to prevent him from winning confidence of soldiers, gathering them around him and plotting a military coup. The regime is convinced that it can be maintained as long as armymen do not mutiny even though the large masses of civilians rise against it. One day a few people got together and chatted:

"Recently three-fold iron gates were set up near the Chaha-mun Gate northeast of the President's official residence. These are directed against the troops from the front, I think. What about the Metropolitan Garrison Headquarters?"

"Even common soldiers assigned to it are carefully selected, I hear. They are so faithful that they may shoot the rising students and people and drown the streets in blood, I think. On top of it, the agents of the Central Intelligence Agency, numbering 400,000, will fight desperately to save their skin, I believe."

"But I think otherwise. You may say I am too optimistic. When a government is falling, people try without loss of time to save their lives. There was recently a stir of the high-school students. The government seems to keep a strict vigilance over their activity. If they rise against the government, nobody can fire, I believe."

As is clear from their conversation, the situation is getting tenser at present.

A pressman said:

"...It is not the New Democratic Party but the National Council for the Restoration of Democracy embracing personages commanding the confidence of the people that the government fears. The Pak regime is resolved to destroy this council at any cost, even at the risk of its fate. It regards it as the source of political upheaval. If it is granted as much freedom as the New Democratic Party enjoys and is allowed to make a lecturing tour of south Korea, it will be able to stir up the people. Now its representative members cannot meet. They are instantly placed under house arrest if the government learns that they would hold a meeting. So, if they want to do something, they must inform each other of it unofficially."

In such difficult circumstances I am not sure of how many people the NCRD can band together? But now I can confidently say one thing, that it is not the Pak regime but the resistant critical forces that hold the leadership over the political world of south Korea after the national referendum. The Pak regime drank a bitter cup of defeat in the referendum, I am sure.

Riot police is said to be banned to bear arms. It is because its accidental firing may touch off an uprising of the masses. Apparently, now the Pak regime is recoiling before the self-sacrificing bravery of all the resisters.

The morale of the ruling circles falls but that of the critical forces rises. People were released from prison with a fresh determination. A pastor told me that there are now more than 100 pastors fully ready to be imprisoned instantly. They are not self-satisfied with taking charge of big churches, but think their religious life is possible only when they end the present state of affairs. So people can pin hope on such popular personages. The Christians are a resistant force which cannot be beaten down easily. No force can break down the people's resistance to the Pak regime now on the decline. If anyone tries to follow the government line, he cannot help hesitating when the people's resistance is strong. In such case, the organization following the government line becomes powerless. Such trend will grow day by day. In south Korea anti-government gatherings always suffer the repression by the riot police and the Central Intelligence Agency but they are praiseworthy meetings held with the support of the popular masses.

It is a stark fact that Pak Jung Hi cannot save the present situation. So it is quite often suggested that Prime Minister Kim Jong Pil come to the fore. But, most of people think it too late. Obviously so do foreigners in south Korea.

As Kim Jong Pil has told too many lies, he has now lost public confidence. He also has acted too much just as Pak Jung Hi did. The reason is that they have not thought of jointly working to survive but made their destiny depend entirely upon the existence of Pak Jung Hi himself.

People say that there are many discords between Pak Jung Hi and Kim Jong Pil.

A pressman observed the present Pak system:

"Now there is no scramble for the position of the second man, unlike when Li Hu Rak and Kim Jong Pil contended with each other. Kim Jong Pil has also lost the post of the second man. These days Pak Jung Hi himself summons the chief of the CIA or cadres of the Republican Party. Kim Jong Pil is also one of such cadres of administrative institutions. I am sure that this is a real dictatorship but I feel uneasy."

Then, do we south Korean people have power and wisdom to tide over this crisis and advance history and can we take action to do it?

(To be continued)

Disgraceful Defeat of US Imperialism in Indochina and Its "New Asian Strategy"

The recent developments in Indochina clearly show the trend of our age.

The US imperialists started a war of genocide in 1961 with a wicked aim of buttressing their colonial rule in South Viet Nam by force and, further, invading the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Launching this "special war" in South Viet Nam, the US imperialists rotted that they would end the war within 18 months according to the "Staley-Taylor Plan".

But they seriously miscalculated.

Driven into a tight corner, the US imperialist aggressors provoked the Bac Bo Gulf incident in August, 1964, extended the war to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and turned the war of aggression in South Viet Nam into "local war" from "special war," in order to get out of predicament.

Escalating the war, they employed all available war means and barbarous homicidal and destructive methods.

Carrying out scorching-earth operations to "burn all, kill all and destroy all," the US imperialist aggressors desperately perpetrated barbarous bombing and massacre. They even used toxic chemicals and various other chemical weapons, bacteriological weapons, napalms, yellow phosphorous bombs, shrapnels and ball bombs to cruelly kill people.

All this, however, could not help the US imperialist aggressors out of their difficult position. They only suffered heavy losses.

Placed in such predicament, under the signboard of "Nixon doctrine" they came out with a plan for the "un-Americanization," "Vietnamization" of the war of aggression in Viet Nam. According to the plan, they tried to "make the Vietnamese fight among themselves".

With no amount of desperate efforts, however, they could save themselves from final defeat in Viet Nam.

Meanwhile, the US imperialists escalated "special war" against the liberated areas of Laos from 1964 and engineered a reactionary coup d'etat in Cambodia in March, 1970, which was followed by an open armed invasion, spreading the war of aggression to the whole of Indochina.

In Laos, they threw into the war their aggression troops and conducted the "Ramson operation 719," the largest ever since the war in Indochina, which ended in fiasco, with the result that their plan for the "Laotianization" of the war of aggression went bankrupt.

In Cambodia, seeking to "Khmerize" and "Indochinize" the war, they frantically instigated the Phnom Penh puppets to war, bringing in even the South Vietnamese puppet troops. But they could not turn the situation.

The US imperialists mobilized more than 1.2 million-strong armed forces including their 500,000-odd aggression troops and poured into Indochina one hundred and several ten thousand million dollars and several million tons of bombs. But they suffered defeat in face of the heroic struggle of the Indochinese peoples in their war of aggression and were driven out of Indochina.

The Indochinese peoples' protracted war of resistance against the US imperialist aggressors was crowned with brilliant victory.

The victory won by the Indochinese peoples in their arduous anti-US, national-salvation struggle is a common victory of all the revolutionary peoples of Asia and the rest of the world. It is a historic event which accelerated the total bankruptcy of the US imperialist policy of aggression and war in Asia and made an important contribution to the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples of the world.

The US imperialists had sustained a miserable military defeat in the Korean war which had placed them on the downgrade and they suffered another disgraceful defeat in their war of aggression in Indochina. As a result, their colonial system in Asia is now on the brink of total collapse.

In order to get out of their ruinous crisis, the US imperialists are trying desperately to start a new adventurous war of aggression against the Korean people and other Asian peoples, using south Korea as their major military stronghold.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The United States wants to take hold on south Korea for ever as a major stronghold to save its colonial ruling system which is going into total bankruptcy in Asia." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., p. 36.)

Talking recently about a "new Asian strategy," the bosses of US imperialism are openly declaring that if a war breaks out in Korea they would hurl their aggression troops into it and would "not hesitate to use nuclear weapons" in Korea in the worst case.

They seek to maintain their crumbling colonial ruling system in Asia through a war by their aggression troops with south Korea as a major stronghold.

After the conclusion of the Indochinese war, the world people and even the American people are demanding more strongly than ever that the US imperialist aggression troops get out of the whole of Asia, south Korea in particular, right away.

Nevertheless, the US imperialists are creating a war climate, saying that south Korea must be their major stronghold in Asia and they would immediately mobilize their aggression troops and start military action in support of the south Korean puppet army according to their "commitments" if a war breaks out in Korea. This is a crafty trick to mislead world public opinion and justify the permanent occupation of south Korea by their aggression troops and keep south Korea as their permanent colony and military base.

Today they are trying to station their aggression troops in south Korea indefinitely, saying that south Korea is their "major strategic stronghold" and "frontline defence perimeter." In fact, if the US imperialists are driven out of south Korea, they will lose their last foothold in Asia and they will have to withdraw from the whole of Asia.

Thailand and the Philippines have allowed the US imperialists to use their territories as their military bases but they are not willing to do so, today when the US imperialists have suffered a miserable defeat in Indochina.

So south Korea is the only place in Asia where the US imperialists can stay on.

The US imperialists are seeking frantically to stay on in Korea where they had been hard hit and unleash another war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other Asian countries, even using their aggression troops as cannon fodder. This is the last resort for them.

Another reckless war in Korea on the part of the US imperialists will only hasten the final bankruptcy of their Asian strategy and they will be burnt to death in the flames they themselves kindle.

History advances as the people wish, who make history and aspire after independence, contrary to the will of the imperialists and their stooges.

The US imperialists can by no means save their sealed fate. They started to fall into ruin in the Korean war and then suffered an irretrievable defeat in Indochina. It is their only way out to abandon the thoughtless war scheme in Korea and withdraw from south Korea and the whole of Asia at once, taking along their aggression troops and lethal weapons.

US imperialist aggression troops' tanks and other war materiel captured by the South Vietnamese People's Liberation Armed Forces

The Auspicious National Holiday of the Malian People

The Malian people significantly greet the 15th anniversary of the country's independence.

The valiant and diligent Malian people ended the cursed colonial rule of the foreign invaders through their long struggle and proclaimed the Republic of Mali on September 22, 1960.

The proclamation of the Republic was an epoch-making event which paved the highway for the Malian people to build a new life.

During the past fifteen years, the Malian people have attained brilliant successes in the struggle for the consolidation of national independence and the independent development of the country.

The Malian government has taken a number of progressive measures to eliminate the harmful aftereffects of the imperialist colonial rule in all spheres of social life—political, economic and cultural, to free the national economy from the control of foreign monopoly capital and to lay the foundation of an independent national economy. It nationalized many companies, banks, factories and farms of the foreign monopoly capitalists and is using the country's natural resources and favourable natural conditions for the development of the economy.

Great progress has been made in agriculture. Land amelioration and irrigation projects are going ahead briskly.

Progress has been brought about in the work of education and public health.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, pointed out in his congratulatory telegram to His Excellency Moussa Traore, Head of State, Prime Minister of the Government and Chairman of the Military Committee of the National Liberation of the Republic of Mali:

"The Korean people heartily rejoice over all successes scored by the Malian people in the struggle to eliminate the aftermath of imperialist colonial rule and bring about the country's independent development under the leadership of Your Excellency and extend full support and firm solidarity to their just struggle."

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all successes achieved by the Malian people in the struggle to build a new society as over their own and warmly hail them.

The Malian government follows a peace-loving foreign policy. It strongly supports the struggle of the people of Africa to defend national independence, achieve the unity of Africa and do away with colonialism in Africa once and for all. It also supports and encourages the national-liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The Malian government gives active support and encouragement to the struggle of the Korean people for the country's independent, peaceful reunification. At the 29th Session of the UN General Assembly held last year, the Malian government conducted energetic activities to support the struggle of our people for the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and for the country's reunification by the Korean people themselves without any interference of outside forces. This represents an encouragement to our people in their struggle for the reunification of their divided country.

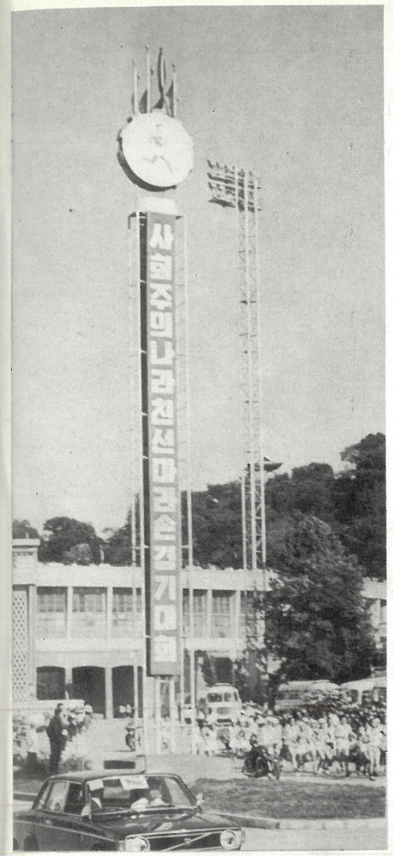
Though Korea and Mali are far apart from each other geographically, the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two peoples are getting closer day by day.

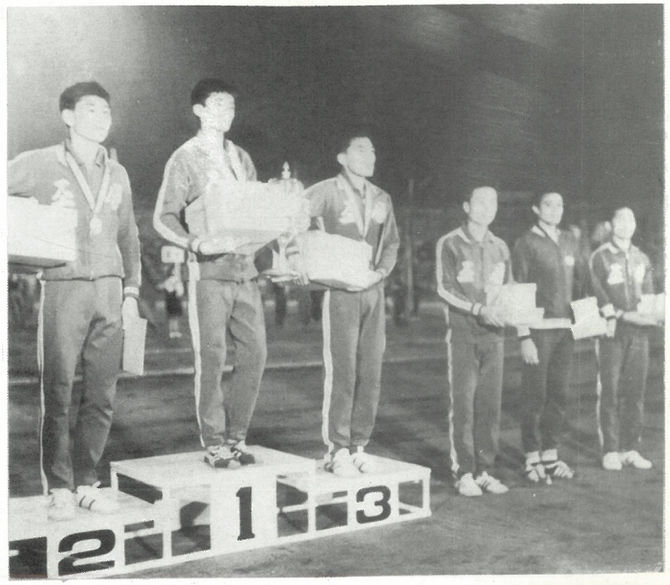
The Korean people will, as ever, give active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Malian people and endeavour to develop the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two peoples.

The Korean people are firmly convinced that the aspiration and desire of the Malian people to build a new, independent, prosperous, thriving country will surely come true.

INSIDE BACK COVER: The friendship marathon race of socialist countries was recently held in Pyongyang. Korean runners came the first, second, third, fourth and sixth

BACK COVER: Mt. Myohyang-san is a celebrated mountain in Korea. Photo shows working people exploring the scenery of the mountain





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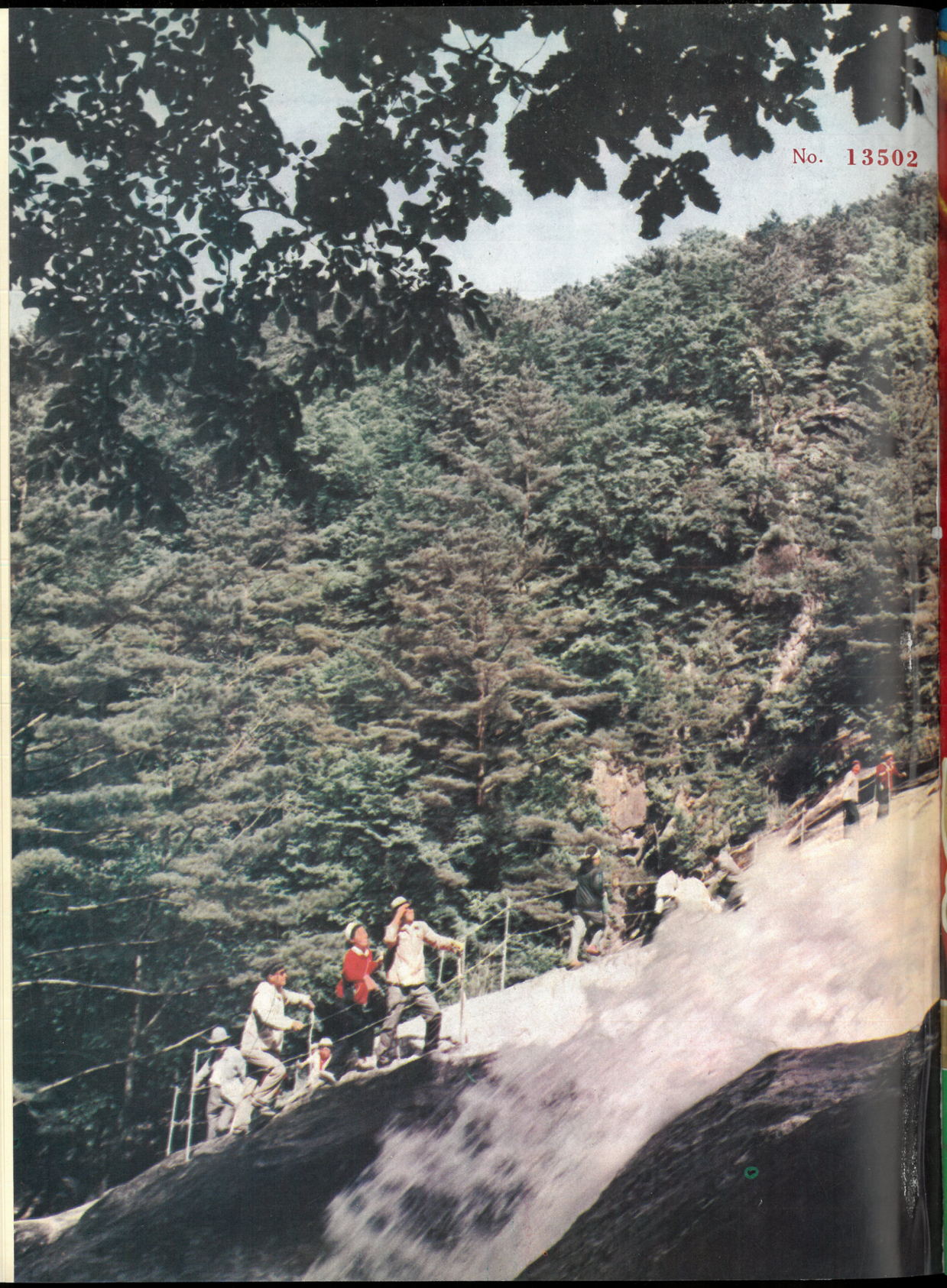

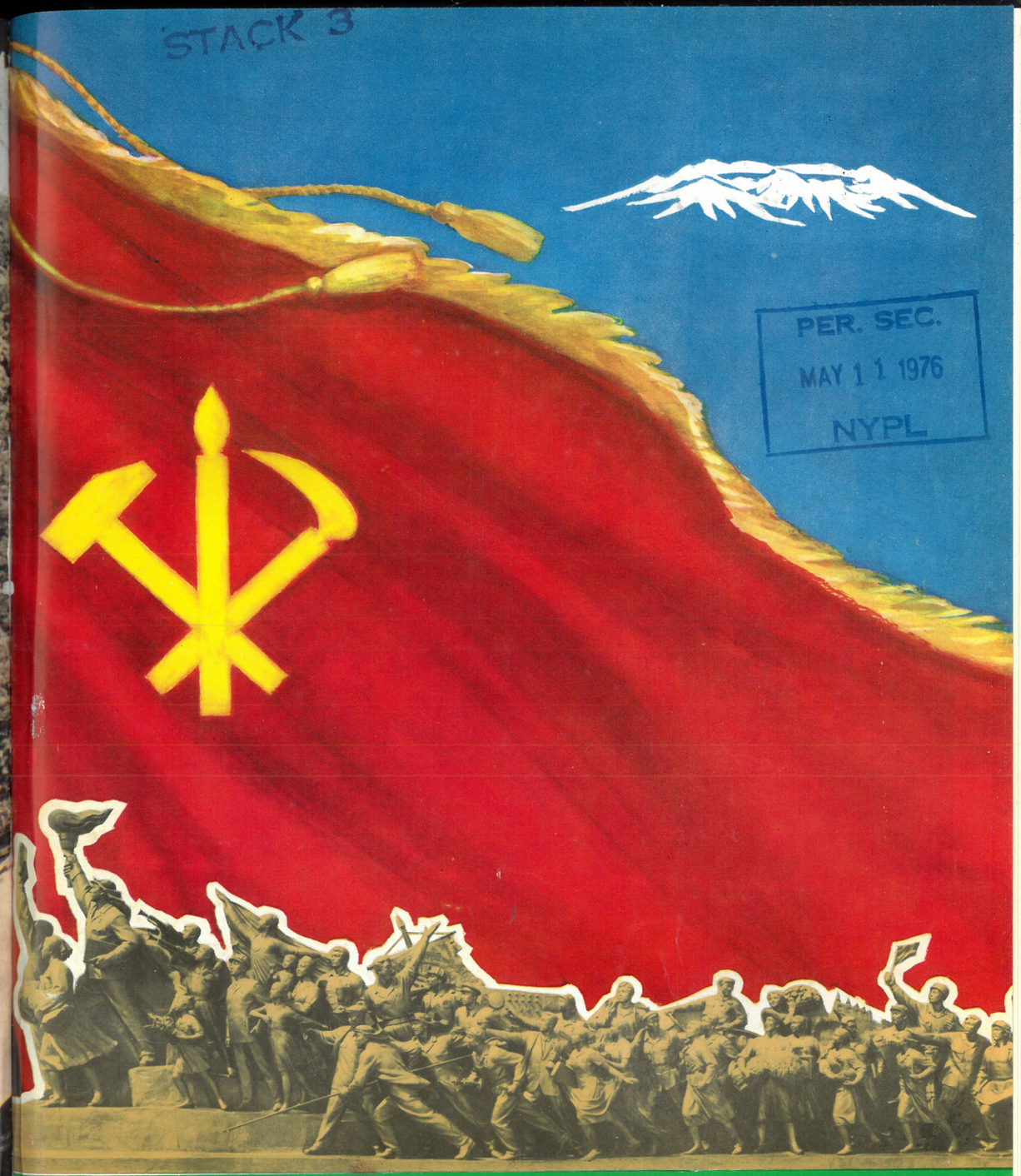

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